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BEFORE THE BATTLE.

SOME EUROPEAN OPINIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

German and French War Experts Predict Russian Victories on Land —English Critics Not Quite as Unanimous.

Events in the far east have not modified the view, repeatedly set forth in London organs, that a decisive battle on land between the forces of Russia and those of Japan will not take place for the present. "The naval question must first be settled," as the London Times put is, although the London Standard remembers that "war is full of surprises." What we are now witnessing, according to the strategists whose anonymous views find their way into the Mail and the News of London, is a series of skirmishes on land, "although the sea fighting must be hot." As a means of forecasting the fate of the first great land battle, English newspapers are calculating the size of the Russian army available on the spot. The London Times feels certain that 150,000 men are all that can be accounted for east of Lake Baikal, and it has formed a very erroneous impression of the facts if Russia can strengthen her army much beyond the figure given owing to the condition of the Siberian railway. But the well-edited military organ, the Militar Wochenblatt (Berlin), supposed to be an exponent of the opinions of the German general staff, presets the military situation in a different light. It calculates that Russia has 231,450 available troops in the far east, and that the famous and much-discussed railway can afford them adequate transportation. These forces are divided by the military organ into two classes —one ready for the field at any moment and amounting to 174,950 men, and the other constituting a reserve for garrison and general guard purposes. Officers as well as rank and file are represented as in good condition.

As regards Japan, the difference between English opinion and continental opinion is not less marked; for, while the London organs already named consider the mikado able to send out as an advance army at least 150,000 men and to supplement the force with perhaps 350,000 troops in addition, the Militar Wochenblatt considers Japan's utmost

LIEUT. GEN. BOZLEVSKI.
(Assigned to Prevent Japanese from Blowing Up Railroads.)

armed force, for the purposes of war on the Asiatic mainland, to be about 250,000 men. The military correspondent of the Journal des Debats (Paris) indorses this German opinion. He thinks Japan will be confronted by 200,000 Russian troops from the very first. "To-morrow it will be perhaps 300,000, and later on still more, if necessary." This authority forms a poor estimate of the fighting quality of the Japanese soldiers. He represents the Russian generals as confident of victory on land, and he does not deem this confidence unwarranted. Russian organs affect to deem Japan contemptible as a military power, the following from the pen of a Russian military expert, Mr. P. Krassnoff, in the Russ (St. Petersburg), being typical:

"The Japanese cavalry sit very insecurely on their ill-saddled little steeds, and the troops, when seen near at hand, have a poor and badly drilled aspect. And these people want to take the field against us!

"Their heads are full of the regulations and the military manual. Tactically, they are ready for anything. The soldier have been told from their youth up that there is nothing grander than to die for their fatherland. They are practised shots and capable in carrying out orders given by a strong commander. They will be led by officers burning with hatred of Russia. They will land on the shore of the Asiatic continent, in an almost boundless expanse of territory, and seek a battle with the enemy—all in strict conformity to rule and instruction, pedantically, almost mechanically.

"And they will be confronted by an army into whose flesh and blood has been worn the military precept of Peter the Great—'as justification of his course, an officer may certainly allege that he has done this or that in accordance with military regulations, but that will not be a discharge of his responsibility because, while military regulations are written down, time and circumstances are not written down.'

"The Japanese understand war as a science. The Russians understand it as an art."

Suez Canal Pays Dividends.

The original cost of the Suez canal was $95,000,000. Its depth was for many years maintained at 25 feet. In 1895 it was dredged to a depth of 31 feet. This brought its cost to a little more than $100,000,000. Its net profits average ten per cent. a year.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District will be Divided.

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows:

First District.—All that part of the county of Washington outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln ave. and Bunker Hill road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln ave. and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High Street.

Fouth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High Street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K ssreet north, between 15th street west and twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and fifteenth street west and twenty-first street west, and north of N between fourteenth street west and twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying nort of N street north, between seventh street west and fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and bstween eleventh street west and fifteenth street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington between G street north and the canal, and between eleventh and fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of eigth street west.

Twelth District.—All that part of the city of Washingtou lying betwteen seventh street west and eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth Dirtrict.—All that par of the city of Washington lying between seventh street west and 11th street west, and betwecn G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the citv of Wcshington lying north of K street north, between North Capital street and seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and 7th street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washiugton lying between North and South Capitol sts and seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Wash. lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capital street and eighth west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street north, between South Capitol street and eighth street west.

Nineteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, betwecn North and South Capitol s.reets end fourth street east.

Twentv-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of fourth street east, and between E st north and E street south.

Twenty-second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of fourth street south.

Navies of the World.

Of vessels, battleships, cruisers and scouts of over 1,000 tons now in commission in the world's navies, Great Britain has 201, aggregating 1,516,000 tons displacement; France, 96, aggregating 576,000 tons displacement; Germany, 73, aggregating 388,000 tons; Russia, 43, aggregating 315,000 tons; United States, 35, aggregating 295,000 tons; Italy, 38, aggregating 259,000 tons; Japan, 31, aggregating 208,000 tons. But if the naval vessels now in course of building in the world's shipyards were completed, the tonnage of the United States would be more than double, and she would occupy third place, instead of fifth, with France still second and with England's power only three times as great as ours.

From the Secret Conference.

A CIRCULAR THAT THE SELF CONSTITUTED HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—ISSUED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, W. E. B. DU BOIS AND PROF. H. M. BROWN.

The following Circular Letter has been issued. It is claimed that Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois and Prof. H. M. Brown issued it. This constitutes the committee of the Secret Conference.

THE NEGRO'S RIGHT TO JURY REPRESENTATION.

The statement which follows has been prepared by Mr. Wilford H. Smith, Attorney-at-Law, 150 Nassau St., New York. Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, had charge of the Dan Rogers case which came up from Alabama and which was recently decided by the United States Supreme Court, and also of the Seth Carter case which came up from Texas, both of which cases were decided in compliance with the contention made to give Negroes of the country the unquestioned right to be represented upon juries and not to be discriminated against when members of the race are on trial. It is strongly urged that our people insist through their attorneys upon this right to be represented upon juries in all cases where heir interests are at stake. It is further urged that the information contained in this circular be circulated as widely as possible through the agency of the press, the pulpit, and in all ways where it will reach the masses of the Negro people.

To the Colored People of the South:

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the recent cases of Rogers vs. Alabama, and Carter vs. Texas, that the exclusion of qualified Negroes from Jury service on grand and petit juries on account of their race and color, is a denial to Negroes on trial, in courts where such exclusion is allowed, the equal protection of the law; and the trial and conviction of a Negro under such circumstances will be set aside and annulled, as being in violation of the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The same is also true in a civil court, and a verdict against a Negro in a civil trial in a court where such discrimination is allowed, will be set aside on appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

You should avail yourselves of the benefit of these decisions, by moving to quash all indictments and panels of petit juries in criminal and civil cases, in courts where competent members of your race are excluded from jury service. If the community in which you live, or the court in which you are tried is not willing to concede representation on the jusies to the competent of your race, which is a right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, there can be very little reason to hope that your case will be fairly and impartially considered in such a community or by such a court.

In most communities in the South you have no representation in the making of the law, and for that reason you should not fail to avail yourselves of your right to have a voice in its administration. You are vitally affected in your lives, liberty aud property by the law and its administration, that you should not be willing to give up all right to representation in these matters even to your most trusted friends.

Then too, it tends to bring upon the American Negro, the scorn and contempt of the foreign element from every land, when they come into communities where Negroes are in large numbers, claiming to be American citizens, and yet find that they have no voice in the law-making bodies, nor in the courts of the country.

This is no contention for social equality but for manhood rights under the law, which you cannot neglect with safety to the liberties of yourselves and your childreu.

BOOKER T WASHINGTON,
W. E. B. DU BOIS.
HUGH M. BROWN.

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,

Recants and Retracts all he has Said Against the Negro—His Banquet not Attended by Northern Representative Negro—The Bread and Butter Brigade in Evidence

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO TEACHERS.

NEW INSTITUTION TO OPEN IN PENNSYLVANIA NEXT FALL.

First Founded by the Will of Richard Humphreys in 1832—The Policy of the School Has Been Changed to Meet Modern Conditions—The New Curriculum.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Training School for Colored Teachers, which will begin its work September, 1904, at Cheyney, Pa., is the result of a bequest left in 1832. It will be the first professional Normal school for colored teachers in this country, and, while its work will not be in opposition to the normal departments in various colored institutions, it will provide facilities superior to these, and will aim to correlate academic and industrial education, and thus produce a teacher better prepared to adapt the approved principles of education to the present condition of the colored people.

In these days, when the champions of academic and the champions of industrial education for the negro are contending separately for the financial support of the benevolent people, it is interesting and encouraging to learn that the founders of the first industrial school in this country for the training of colored teachers (in 1832) placed academic and industrial education side by side

Richard Humphreys, a native of the island of Tortola, in the West Indies, in early life a slaveholder, when he died in Philadelphia, in the year 1832, left the sum of $10,000 to found an institution, under the care of members of the Society of Friends, "having for its object the benevolent design of instructing descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit, and qualify them to act as teachers."

This institution was founded in 1837, and procured a charter under the name "Institute for Colored Youth," in 1842, from the State of Pennsylvania. The institute began its work on the Oliver Wilson farm on the Old York Road, about seven miles from Philadelphia. The pupils spent their time equally between "school learning" and industrial work. In 1847 the work was removed to the city of Philadelphia, where the boys were apprenticed to colored mechanics during the day, and attended school at night. The colored citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity wanted a "Manual Labor" school, but the funds would not justify this. At that time the best shoemakers, tailors, turners, plasterers, carpenters, cabinet makers, etc., in Philadelphia were colored men.

In 1851 the work became a purely academic school, having only day classes, "recommending to the apprenticing committee for assistance to learn some useful trade or business those who graduated with good standing."

In 1853 the curriculum was extended to cover the subjects of the secondary school. For many years this was the only school in the country which furnished secondary education to colored youth. For half a century the institution was engaged in literary work—the "school learning" element of Richard Humphrey's course of study—and furnished the majority of the ablest colored men and women who entered the profession of teaching during the years when public opinion demanded only academic education for the negro. Many of the graduates became the first students in professional schools opened for colored men immediately after the war

In 1885 an industrial department was again added, furnishing instruction in the trades to evening classes.

PRESENT PLANS OF THE MANAGERS.

The manage s have been led to reorganize this work or, rather, to return to the original idea of its founder:

(1) Because the public schools in Philadelphia are now furnishing the same opportunities and facilities which the old school offered.

(2.) Because there exists to-day a demand for a professional training school for colored teachers which will combine academic and industrial training. Richard Humphreys stood for a proper correlation of the academic and industrial elements in the course of study to be pursued by the persons who intend to teach "the descendants of the African race."

It is the honest opinion of all who are acquainted with the work in the South that improved teaching is the prime need of the educational work among the colored people. The late Dr. J. M. L. Curry, for nearly eleven years the devoted agent of the Slater fund, and a most eminent authority on educational matters in the South, says: "The supreme need in the educational work among the negroes is a professional school which should combine teacher training, industrial training, kindergarden work, where better ideas of home life might be inculcated."

Much of the work attempted in the name of education in the South for the colored people at present is said to be the merest hotch-potch. There is a pressing demand for properly articulated courses based on educational principles, and not sentiment, for the colored youth who are looking forward to teaching as a profession—courses which will recognize the past and the present of the African race in America; courses which will recognize the fact that the stock of ideas which the colored boy in the South gathers from his environment is not the same as the stock gathered by the white boy from the most favored environment; courses which will recognize the work to be done in home building.

(To be Continued)

A NEGRO'S VIEW OF HIS CONDITION.

A Negro's view of the Negro Problem is ably presented in the current number of the Congregationalist and Christian World, which devotes two entire pages to a discussion of this unsolved problem. Following an article on "Sectional Fellowship," by the former Superintendent of Home Missions for the State of Kansas, in which the writer assumes a conciliatory attitude toward the South, and in which he suggests that "our brothers in white and our brothers in black live down threre, and both are needy. Haven't we scolded enough? Let's lend a hand?" is a clear, courageous argument by the Rev. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta, Georgia. Rev. Proctor is referred to by the Editors of the Congregationalist as "a representative and highly respected Southern Negro, who will be looked upon as a fair spokesman of his people." The Congregationalist church of which he is pastor is said by Mr. Ernest Abbott to be the best Negro church in the South. The fact that Rev. Proctor is located in the South invests with commanding interest his bold statements regarding the purposes of that section and will command the admiration of all who read them as being one of the sanest and clearest statements yet made by any colored man upon the subject. He says in part:

"What is the Negro Problem? This is what the people are asking. This problem cannot be stated in a single word. It is three-fold. It may be considered from three points of view—that of the Negro, that of the South, and that of the nation. From each of these points of view there is a problem. Combining all three you have the Negro Problem. What is the Problem from the point of view of the Negro? It is simply this: How can I get a White Man's Chance? He is not seeking any special favor; not trying to break into any social set in which he is not wanted; not trying to get the right to get a club and make some woman marry him who does not want to; not seeking to put his black heels on white necks politically. The problem with him is—"How can I get for myself and mine a full chance to be, to do and to have?" Surely, this is a laudable ambition, and one that should inspire every American to see that he gets that chance.

"What is the Problem from the point of view of the White Man of the South?" Stripped of all verbiage and pretense, it is this—"How can I keep the Black Man in His Place?" To defent slavery the dogma of Negro inferiority was invented. The progress of the Negro in the elements of civilization is what aggravates the situation from the point of view of the typical Southerner. The traditional Negro, 'the good nigger,' presents no problem How to keep the new Negro in the place of the old—that is the impossible taing the white South is trying to do. I am not speaking of that small but increasing body of Southerners, who are breaking away from Southern provincialism and are sincerely seeking to do full justice to the black man; and this class will in the end prevail. I am speaking of the body of Southern whites.

"What is the Problem from the point of the Nation?" Is it not this—"How may we Keep the Whites and Blacks in the South in Peace so that Each Can Work Out Their Destiny?" The attitude of the Nation is not unnaturally a compromise. It is clearly a recess on from the high attitude it occupies when baptized by blood it came out of the conflict of the sixtie. The Nation is moved to this attitude in view of the gratitude it thinks the Negro ought to feel for his freeing and in view of the soreness still felt by the white South over their defeat with respect to their pet institution.

QUILLMAN.

READ THE BEE.

OHIO'S NEW SENATOR.

CHARLES DICK WILL SUCCEED THE LATE MARK A. HANNA.

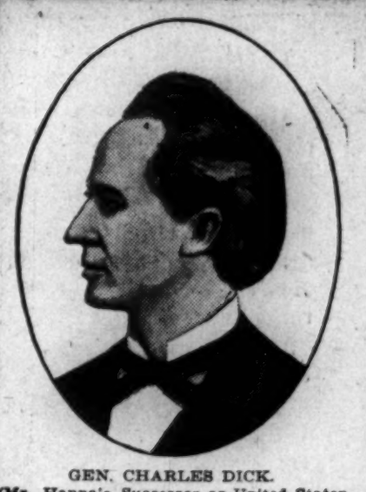
Has Had an Active Career in Ohio Politics and Was a Close Political Associate of McKinley.

Charles Dick, of Akron, O., is only one week younger than President Roosevelt. He was born at Akron and received what education he has in the public schools, where he studied until he was 14 years of age. He then commenced to work his own way in the world, clerking in a store two years and in a bank six years; his next position was in a factory, where he was employed for two years keeping books. At 24 years of age he went into the grain and commission business with Lucius C. Myles; at 28 years of age he was appointed auditor of Summit county, serving two terms. During these years he studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the Ohio supreme court.

Always active in politics, he was in 1884 chosen chairman of the republican county committee, and, as such, was in very close touch with the late President McKinley when the latter won his campaign for congress in Summit county. This led to McKinley calling upon Dick to help him in his campaign for nomination and election for the governorship and later for the presidency.

He has been campaign chairman for the Ohio republicans from 1892 to 1903. In 1896 and 1900 he was secretary of the republican national committee, and in 1902 and 1896 he was delegate from the Nineteenth district to the republican national convention. In 1900 he was delegate-at large and in charge of the western headquarters at Chicago.

When the Spanish war began Gen. Dick, then lieutenant colonel of the Eight Ohio national guard infantry, at once enlisted with his regiment, serving in Cuba until the fever mortality around Santiago grew so great that Gen. Shafter ordered Col. Dick to Washington to report personally to President McKinley on the urgent need for change. It was Col. Roosevelt who urged Col. Dick to this duty. While he was still in service the Nineteenth congressional district republicans nominated and elected Col. Dick to congress to succeed Representative Northway, who died.



GEN. CHARLES DICK.
(Mr. Hanna's Successor as United States Senator from Ohio.)

The district of Giddings, Garfield and Ezra Taylor, proud of its memorable past, has approved Gen. Dick's congressional service by repeating reelection, and unanimously urged upon all Ohio republicans that the closest political associate of McKinley and Hanna was the most fitting successor for the latter in the United States senate. In 1900 he served where McKinley wanted him, and last year, to help Hanna, he complied with the latter's request not to contest with Herrick for the gubernatorial nomination, and then conducted for Hanna and Herrick the most successful campaign Ohio ever had. Such services and sacrifices for the republican party have made him friends in every county.

Not only has he been closest to McKinley and Hanna in all party politics, but his public service has steadily strengthened Gen. Dick's capacity for congressional duties. Few members of the house of his years have greater influence there. Elected major general of Ohio national guard upon its reorganization, after the Spanish war, and also by his comrades, president of the National Association of national guard officers, he succeeded in securing from congress the first complete militia law.

Falconry in Turkestan.

In a remote part of Turkestan Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, a few years ago discovered the ancient art of falconry in full flower. "Among the horsemen were eight falconers," he writes, "two of whom carried eagles, the others falcons, all duly hooded. In this part of the world falconers form an indispensable adjunct in any formal parade or procession. Later in the day they gave us an exhibition of their birds' powers by letting them kill four hares and a deer, all of which were presented to me."

Starvation Wages in Spain.

Farm-laborers in Spain get $1.50 a week. Women employed in vineyards get 15 cents for ten hours' work.

The Say

Negro democrats know how to lie after they have had a change of heart.

They are democrats for revenue only.

Will it be possible for the Negroes to unite.

Colored orators on Washington's birthday must speak to suit the school authorities.

They know the persons to select They are good men, however, but they never express their convictions.

If there were no opposition or gans to the theory of the Wizard, there would be nothing for the subsidized press to say.

How many paid agents are there for Tuskegee?

Major Dick is the coming man in Ohio.

Editor Fortune can speak if he makes up his mind.

He struck from the shoulder last week.

Recorder J. C. Dancy should not believe all he hears.

Judge Pritchard was complimented for his fairness in the Post office conspiracy case.

It is no crime to change your mind if you desire to do so.

It is best to speak the truth alway.

There are democrats in this country who believe in Bryan.

Who will bet on the next presidential election?

Let us live in hope for better days.

The Bee is the peoples' paper and asimon pure American citizen. No color about it.

It is a Record of events and it does not deal in dark ages.

If you do not think as other people think you must necessarily be a democrat.

True friendship is always found in those who are honest.

From nothing, nothing comes. How can you expect to get any thing from a Negro democrat?

Be honest and then you will succeed.

Think kindly of those who speak well of you, and watch those who flatter you.

How much have the depositors realized from the suits against the Capital Savings Bank.

Some people do acts for which they are sorry.

It is wayest to consider ly before you act.

tr n

Capital Savings Bank did not know that.

Do you wish a defender of your rights? Read The Bee.

If Prof. Washington attempts to feed all the papers who d fend him, it will break up Tuskegee.

Every so-called big Negro who writes an article in Tuskegee gets an invitation to spend the summer.

Strange that Cooper has not been n

How many papers are there edited in the interest of Tuskegee?

The Pen and Pencil club is a great institution.

Why can't colored men unite on questions which affect their interest

Will the Negro ever be able to unite in politics?

They would succeed better if they would unite.

The Suffrage con will meet in Chicago.

Some people don't know their friends.

All should be charitable at any rate.

The District delegates will be elected in April.

NERVE AND REVOLVER.

This Indiana Woman Had Both and Was Not Daunted by the Bluff of a Tramp.

At a crossroads in Gravel Creek, some eight miles south of Nashville, Ind., is a country store kept by Alexander Shipley. One evening last week Mr. Shipley was absent, leaving his wife in charge. Two young men of the neighborhood were seated near the stove and Mrs. Shipley was arranging some glassware behind the counter, when a rough-looking stranger, carrying a cane, entered the door, and, approaching Mrs. Shipley, begged for a bite to eat, saying he had been in the woods all day and was hungry. Mrs. Shipley complied with his re-

ALONE WITH THE TRAMP.

quest and while he was eating she continued her work with the glassware.

Suddenly the stranger whipped out an ugly-looking revolver, and, pointing the weapon at Mrs. Shipley, remarked: "Give me the money in the till." Upon hearing this the two young men ran out, leaving the woman alone with the tramp. Mrs. Shipley answered the would-be robber: "All right," and walked toward the money till, the tramp following several steps behind. She reached in as if for the money, but her hand reappeared grasping a revolver, with which she began shooting at the tramp. He was so surprised that he dropped his revolver and ran out of the door, Mrs. Shipley continuing to shoot in his direction as long as her revolver would respond, but failing to send a bullet home.

After placing her own weapon in the till she picked up the revolver dropped by the tramp, only to find every chamber empty. Then she went back to her work as if nothing had happened.

It was some little time before the farmers gathered and offered to pursue the tramp, but Mrs. Shipley said he would long remember his escape from her, and that there was no danger of a return by him. Her husband, upon being made acquainted with the circumstances, reported that he met a stranger several miles distant as he was returning home, still walking rapidly.

CURE FOR INEBRIETY.

Tried with Good Results on a Dissipated Young Fellow by a Pittsburg Magistrate.

Magistrate Joseph H. Vichestain, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, is a wise man, who would have had Solomon eclipsed 40 ways had the late deceased been so fortunate as to have been a resident of Pittsburg. Magistrate Vichestain has been grievously troubled for the past year by a young man of good family who persisted in clinging to the cup that cheers until the patrol wagon and a cell became a part of his weekly routine. Magistrate Joe tried every means at his command to save the youth, but his efforts were fruitless.

About five weeks ago Vichestain was in the South Side station when his in-

AT THE LUNATIC'S MERCY.

toxicated friend was carried in in his usual condition. The magistrate was disgusted, and at the same time sorrowful. A few minutes later a raving maniac was brought in between two burly policemen and was placed in a padded cell. This gave Joe an idea. He had his inebriated friend placed in the same apartment with the maniac, and then had both watched closely. The crazy one startled the sleeping drunk with the assertion that he was Croesus and that, in view of their friendship, he would convert him into J. Pierpont Morgan and would present him with $400,000,000

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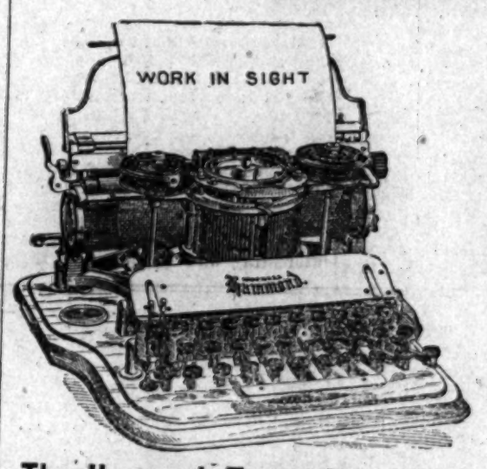

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits.

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Well, I suppose Rockefeller lives according to his lights."

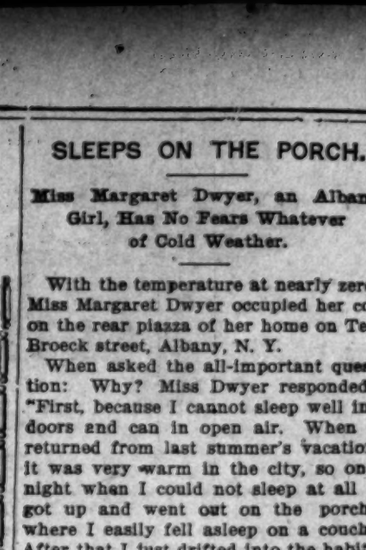
"I don't know. Sometimes I think other people lights have more to do with it."—Pu[illegible] Press.

SLEEPS ON THE PORCH.

Miss Margaret Dwyer, an Albany Girl, Has No Fears Whatever of Cold Weather.

With the temperature at nearly zero, Miss Margaret Dwyer occupied her cot on the rear piazza of her home on Ten Broeck street, Albany, N. Y.

When asked the all-important question: Why? Miss Dwyer responded: "First, because I cannot sleep well indoors and can in open air. When I returned from last summer's vacation it was very warm in the city, so one night when I could not sleep at all I got up and went out on the porch, where I easily fell asleep on a couch. After that I just drifted into the habit. This has been a pretty cold winter, but I have not been at all cold in bed on the back porch, and have spent several of the coldest nights out this winter. I feel fine in the morning, and did not have a cold until my uncle interfered." At this point Miss Dwyer's uncle, John J. Jansen, explained that coming in one blizzardy night, with his



MISS DWYER RETIRING.

clothes covered with snow, he absolutely refused to let his niece sleep in her exposed bed. A few days after that she developed a cold, and the uncle regretted his interference and believed that had he allowed Miss Dwyer to pursue her own course she would never have had her one cold.

The bed that Miss Dwyer sleeps in is an ordinary cot, with woven wire springs, situated against the partition which separates her uncle's from his neighbor's back porch. Her bedding consists of a pair of fleece-lined sheets, a rose blanket, a comfortable and a pillow. She disrobes in the house, dons a nightdress, a bath robe, a pair of knitted bootees and a hood, which, while it protects her ears, leaves her face entirely exposed. Thus attired she seeks a couch almost under the broad expanse of the heavens. Her fancies are somewhat poetic and she says it is the most sublime sensation to watch the myriads of stars overhead until sleep closes the eyes.

CAUGHT DANGEROUS PET.

Servant Lately Arrived from Old Country Thought Fierce Wild Cat Could Be Tamed.

John Stephens, a farmer who lives in the Alleghenies about five miles west of Altoona, Pa., was awakened from his slumbers several mornings ago by an unearthly squealing in the lower portion of his home. Seizing a revolver, he sprang down three steps at a time to the kitchen, where he found his new Swedish cook placidly preparing breakfast, while a mass of squirming something near the fireplace spat out a vocabulary of feline invective such as he had never heard before.

"I got you pretty puss," she said, smiling at Stephens. "I got him in the stable ven I milk. I catch him vit horsefly nettings so he can't scratch. Yes; he is von fine big cat."

The farmer looked at the struggling animal. It was a wildcat which

"I GOT YOU, PRETTY PUSS."

weighed at least 75 pounds, and had claws like a small tiger. He scratched his head in perplexity. He could not cut the animal loose, and it was equally impossible to allow it to remain in the house. Suddenly a ripping was heard, and, with a wild howl, the cat began to extricate himself from the netting. The farmer dragged the girl into an adjoining room and locked the door. A minute later the animal leaped through a window to liberty.

"Him vas von nice cat," said the maid, regretfully. "I vish him would stayed."

Japan's Merchant Marina.

The mercantile fleet of Japan ranks seventh in the world's shipping.

USED PRINTER'S INK

CRIPPLED MAN WANTED BRIDE SIMILARLY AFFLICTED.

Got What He Wanted by Judicious Newspaper Advertising—Loss of a Finger Leads to a Happy Marriage.

In an eastern paper recently there appeared the following curious advertisement:

Matrimony.—Advertiser, a young man of 27, of good family, steady, and in receipt of a good salary, is anxious to meet with a young lady who, like himself, has had the misfortune to lose the right leg. No other applicants save those who have lost a leg will be considered. Address, etc.

The young man, it appears, who lost a year before met with the accident which had deprived him of his right leg, was extremely sensitive about his misfortune, and could not be convinced that he was not an object of pity to everyone with whom he became acquainted, especially women.

He therefore hit on the novel plan of advertising for a partner similarly afflicted in order that he might be sure that she was not marrying him in pity. He had a large number of replies from girls who were pretty and sound in wind and limb, who declared themselves perfectly willing to marry a one-legged man and look after him all the days of his life, but these generous offers the young man threw aside at once. Then came applications from correspondents who, though they had certainly met with painful accidents were not afflicted in a manner similar to the advertiser.

One girl had lost her right hand, another an eye, a third her nose, and so on. These offers were also rejected. Among the batch, however, were four who had each lost a leg; but as two of these were over 40 they were also laid aside as unsuitable.

The remaining two were asked to appoint a place of meeting, which they did, and the young fellow interviewed them. One turned out to be a negress, which debarred her from securing the prize, but the last appeared to be just the girl the advertiser was looking for. She was young, healthy, pretty, bright, and—she had lost her left leg. The young man gave and received "full particulars," which turned out so satisfactorily that the two are now man and wife. The marriage is said to have turned out a particularly happy one.

One can hardly believe that the fact of having lost a finger, and that the

"LOOK AT MARY WELLS."

little one, would so prey upon a man's mind as to induce him to contemplate self-destruction, yet this was the case with William Driege, a man who was employed at one time on a farm in Kent, England, and who lost his digit in a threshing machine. After the accident Driege became so depressed and melancholy, that his friends had some fears of his losing his reason. In vain he was joked about his accident and asked if he hadn't nine good fingers left, but his melancholy only increased. Then one day his brother, who was trying to arouse him from his depression, lost his temper and declared that he ought to receive a good hiding instead of sympathy.

"Look at Mary Wells," he exclaimed, indignantly; "she lost her finger the other day in a guillotine at the bookbinders' where she's employed, and she don't go snuffling round about it. I'll bring her round to see you, and if she don't make you ashamed of yourself I give it up."

He was true to his word and next evening brought the young woman round. She was the liveliest girl William Driege had ever met, and she succeeded so well in cheering up the melancholy one that he begged her to come again. This she did, and several times after, until William was so much improved that Miss Wells suggested that there was no further need for her visits.

This, however, was by no means to William's taste, and he there and then asked her if she would continue her visits indefinitely, which, after some hesitation, she agreed to do. William has since been heard to say that the loss of his finger was the greatest piece of luck he ever had, since in return for it he obtained the prettiest little hand that one could possibly desire to possess.

Big Traffic in Cocaine.

The United States is buying 30,000 ounces of cocaine a year at about three dollars an ounce. Of this only a small proportion is used [illegible]mately. It robs its victim of h[illegible]ntal faculties and destroys his moral responsibility in shorter time and in greater degree than any other drug.

PROFANEST OF PARROTS.

Widow of Old Sailor Says It Would Seem Like Home Again to Have the Bird Around.

"Tootsie," the profane parrot of Philadelphia, Pa., must go. He threatens to join the characters of two of his green and yellow brothers whose morals have hitherto been above suspicion.

"Tootsie" is to be sold. He belongs to Richard M. Mills, of Huntington street, who advertises his "only reason for selling is that the bird swears in his vocabulary."

"Tootsie" came into Mr. Mills' possession under a guarantee that he did not swear. Within 24 hours he had broken the guarantee and one of the com-

"TWOULD SEEM LIKE HOME."

mandments, besides shocking two other parrots belonging to the Mills family, neither of whom had ever said anything more wicked than "Polly wants a cracker."

"Tootsie's" evil ways are due to his early environment. Before he came to the Mills mansion he had lived in a cafe. whose habitues had found him to be an excellent substitute for a phonograph in the matter of reproducing profanity. His memory was unimpaired when he became a member of the Mills household.

"Tootsie" refused to be reformed. When the little Mills threw water on him for swearing he swore at them for doing it. On New Year's day not an oath passed his beak and it was thought he had turned over a new leaf, but the next morning he returned to his old ways with increasing vigor.

"Tootsie's" companions at first only listened to him in amazement, but a few days ago one of them marred a spotless record by exclaiming, "Darn it!" That settled "Tootsie's" fate, and the advertisement appeared.

To-day's visitors included a widow, who explained that her late husband had been a seafaring man who was given to using questionable language. "It would seem like home again to have the dear bird around," she said.

"Tootsie's" vocabulary contains such gems as, "Go to blazes and shut the door," "Come up and have a drink, every dashed one of you," and "Blast your eyes, you son of a sea cook." Other favorite expressions can be expressed only by dashes and asterisks.

WED IN DRUG STORE.

Proprietor Balks When Asked to Perform the Ceremony, But Finds Justice for the Lovers.

Cupid has captured a drug store in Waukegan, Ill., and proposes to use it in contracting marriages vows.

For years the corner drug store has been used to meet all kinds of wants, but no one every heard of a man going in among the big and little bottles of many colors to have the apothecary prescibe the words that bind two hearts in one.

John Fry, leading Margaret Brownell, sought Proprietor Hallstein in his Wash-

JUDGE MURRY OFFICIATED.

ington street pharmacy recently. Fry broached the subject, bluntly saying that as the apothecary accommodated people in selling stamps, money orders, kept a public telephone and a directory, received lost articles, bound up bruised people, and rubbed pains with arnica, he did not know why he could not marry a man if he was asked to.

The good natured pilm:ker assured the couple that the law did not empower him to perform a marriage ceremony, but the whole drug store was theirs, and if they would be seated for a moment he would send out for a justice. It required but a few moments to find Judge Murry and less time for that functionary to say the words that "bound" stronger than any bandage the druggist kept in stock.

Pearls in Mussel Shells.

Pearls are sometimes found in mussel-shells.

THE POWER OF LOVE

TENDER PASSION STILL MOVES HEARTS OF OLD AND YOUNG.

Love for Mother Transferred to Her Young Daughter—Travels 3,000 Miles to Wed—Brave Death in Elopement.

Marie Burger was born in Germany, and lived there until she was 18 years old. Then her mother told her to come to the United States, go direct to St. Paul, Minn., and marry John Leitner. Marie was a dutiful girl, and did as she had been told. She had never seen John Leitner until he met her at the railway station at St. Paul. Two hours later they were married. And it was one of the prettiest romances the newspapers have chronicled for many a year.

Twenty-five years ago John Leitner was 20 years old, and he, too, lived in Germany. It was there that he fell in love with his bride's mother, and they were betrothed. Two months before the wedding day, however, they quarreled, and John Leitner came to the United States. The girl married another man, and thus became Mrs. Burger.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burger there came in due time a daughter, and it was this daughter, Marie Burger, who came to St. Paul and married John Leitner. She is already in love with her husband, although he is 45 years old, and she is only 20. The marriage was ararnged by her mother.

Marie traveled across the Atlantic alone and was met at the station by her husband to be.

"Like her mother, for all the world," said Leitner, as the couple wended their way through the crowded station.

"I would have known her in a thousand," Leitner declared to the deputy who made out his marriage license and listened to the story of the farmer's romance.

Mr. Leitner and Miss Burger were married in St. Paul, and will make their home in Barnes county, N. D.,

BRAVE DEATH WHILE ELOPING.

where Leitner owns much valuable land.

* * *

Love led Margaret Kavanaugh, a pretty Dublin girl, 3,000 miles across the Atlantic to wed the man whom she had known when he was almost a boy. She arrived in New York on the Etruria. Her baggage already had been placed on the pier—two steamer trunks and a Gladstone bag. Friends had decorated the baggage with white ribbons, and each trunk bore the sign. "To be married."

Naturally a big crowd waited around the white beribboned steamer trunks to catch a glimpse of the bride. She came soon, a pretty, blushing girl, on the arm of a stalwart, broad-shouldered man. The crowd gave three hearty cheers.

Several years ago M. S. Leahy, a prosperous young insurance broker of New York, met Margaret Kavanaugh in Dublin. Upon his return to New York he decided that she was the only girl in the world for him. He hadn't the courage to propose, but a friend in Dublin proposed for him and the girl accepted. She traveled across the Atlantic, and drove directly to the church from the pier.

* * *

Here is a thrilling episode in the romance of a young Kentucky couple whose names are unknown. They were running away to Georgetown, O., to be married. When they arrived at Marysville, Ky., on the opposite side of the Ohio, the girl's parents were in close pursuit.

The broad Ohio river was full of huge cakes of floating ice. But love can always find a way. The young man and his fair lady decided to cross the river at all hazards. They finally succeeded in employing two boatmen, who agred to row them across in a small skiff.

A great crowd assembled on the river bank and cheered the elopers as their boat pushed off from shore. After battling with the ice floes, every minute fraught with danger, the frail boat finally reached the center of the stream. Here it lodged in the huge blocks of ice, and was swept down the broad current of the Ohio, out of sight of the crowds of watching people on shore.

All hope of their being saved was abandoned, but after being carried two miles down the river by the ice the eloping couple and the two boatmen were picked up by a river steamer and safely landed on the Ohio shore.

The Electrical Industry.

The value of the output of electrical apparatus during 1903 is estimated at $158,650,000, against $139,950,000 in 1902.

SHE SENT ALL THE NEWS.

John's Wife Tells Him in a Few Words What an Interesting Time She Was Having.

Knowing the aversion of her husband to letter writing, the wife of a Chicagoan thus admonished him on his departure on a recent eastern trip:

"Now, John, as neither I nor the children can accompany you, you must be eyes and ears for us, and drop us an occasional postal card, telling us anything of interest you may see and hear. Don't forget, will you?"

As husbands, do, says the Chicago Tribune, the husband promised, and took his departure. The next morning

"WE ARE STILL IN CHICAGO."

but one his wife received a postal card containing the following message: "Dear Wife: I reached Pittsburg all right. Yours aff."

Though disappointed, she excused the brevity of the communication on the ground that her husband was doubtless pressed for time. Two days later, however, another card arrived, bearing the startling announcement: "Here I am in New York. Yours ever." Still later came another: "I am indeed in New York. Yours—"

The wife swallowed her disappointment, and, being good at retaliation, seized her pen and wrote: "Dear husband, the children and I are in Chicago. Yours—"

A few days later she wrote again: "We are still in Chicago."

In her next communication she grew a little more enthusiastic. She wrote:

"Dear Husband: Here we are in Chicago. I repeat it, sir. We are in Chicago.

"P. S.—We are, indeed."

In due time John reached home, and fearing perhaps that his poor wife was afflicted with some sort of dementia, hastened to ask the meaning of her strange messages. For answer she slipped into his hand his own three postal cards.

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," she said.

It is to be hoped that John profited by the lesson.

SHE MUST WASH HER FACE.

Unique Punishment Meted Out to Female Vagrant by a Western Police Magistrate.

An Omaha (Neb.) correspondent states that a penalty unique in the annals of the police court was imposed on Kitty Williams for vagrancy and neglect to wash her face. The woman was sentenced to the city jail for 20 days and ordered to take a bath every day.

Kitty's appearance as she stood before the bench brought a scowl to the magistrate's face.

"You remind the court of the advertisement: 'I used your soap ten years

HATED SOAP AND WATER.

ago and have used no other since,'" said Judge Berka. "When did you wash your face?"

The woman admitted that it was about three months ago; she had lost track of the exact date.

She didn't like to wash in cold water when the thermometer registered below zero.

"The sentence of the court will be that you be provided with a warm cell for 20 days, a scrub brush and a cake of soap," said the judge, "and further that the jailer see to it that you take a bath once a day."

Is Beginning Life Anew.

A remarkable case is that of Mrs. Rosa Perkins, of Huntington, Mass. Her age is eighty-five, and she has been almost totally blind for several years. Within the past three months she has regained her sight, and is now able to read without glasses. Her hair which had been gray and had fallen out to such an extent as to leave her almost bald, has taken a fresh start, and her head is now covered with a luxuriant growth of glossy black.

ALMOST KILLED BY EAGLE.

Wounded Bird Set Its Talons in Man's Thigh and Held On with Death Grip.

Two large bald eagles attacked Charles Read, a prominent ranchman of Redwood Valley, Cal., and he is now under a doctor's care for repairs. For some time Read had been missing sheep and lambs from his pasture, and concluding a stealthy coyote was making inroads on his flock, he set a number of traps, baiting with mutton. He discovered a large bald eagle in one of them. The eagle appeared to have worn itself out by its struggles and was lying down.

THE EAGLE ATTACKED HIM.

Read released the spring, but no sooner had he done so than the eagle attacked him. Its mate, which had been watching near by, soon joined in the fight. With their heavy wings they beat Read to the ground, all the while tearing his flesh and clothing with their talons and beaks. Read was so taken by surprise by the attack that it was several minutes before he thought to reach for his pistol, which had fallen from his pocket as he was thrown on the ground. While protecting his face with his arm he managed to get the barrel of the pistol against one bird and fired. The other was frightened away by the report. The wounded eagle sets its talons in the man's right thigh and held on with a death grip. When he reovered from his exhaustion Read found himself unable to remove the bird, as the muscles of the eagle's claws had grown rigid. He dragged himself to his cabin and was brought to the city, where the talons were cut out. The dead eagle measured nine feet from tip to tip.

A WEIRD WINTER STORY.

Strange Things Said to Have Happened When Temperature Was 35 Below Zero.

Oscar Wilte of Le Sueur, Minn., met with a most remarkable accident that very nearly cost him his life. With his rifle in hand he was attempting to get within range of a cat he desired to shoot, when the animal ran up into the framework supporting the water tank.

Standing directly beneath the cat, Wilte shot straight up at it, carelessly forgetting the fact that the tank was within range.

The bullet killed the cat and pierced the bottom of the tank, and in an instant the water, gushing out, surrounded Mr. Wilte with a complete shower bath in a temperature of 35 degrees below zero.

Instantly his overshoes froze to the stone foundation on which he was standing, and, stooping to unbuckle them, he was chained by the spray, freezing in the terrible cold as fast as it fell into a helpless statue of ice, stiff and immovable as a stone. Only by his stooping posture,

HELPLESS STATUE OF ICE

which kept his face free from the ice, was he saved from suffocation.

Soon the flow of water was stopped by the sediment in the tank flowing into the bullet hole, and a little son of Mr. Wilte, who had seen the whole affair, ran for assistance. It was necessary to loosen the unfortunate man's feet with chisels, and when he had been carried into the house by three strong men the ice had to be broken from him with clubs.

He was badly frightened by the experience, but otherwise unharmed.

The body of the cat was found frozen to his back.

Treasure in Smoke House.

While on his deathbed. Benjamin A. Worrell, of Worrells' Va., asked to have his will read to him, in which he had bequeathed vast property to relatives. He then wrote on the margin of the will, "dig in the southeast corner of the smoke house for buried treasure." In the place indicated a hoard of gold coins was found, amounting to $8,500.

CUPID FOUND A WAY.

INDIAN ROMANCE ENDS IN AN UP TO DATE ELOPEMENT.

Chief Red Fox and Pretty Ball Woman Surprise Their Folks—Railroad Men Help Dusky Couple Along.

Cupid's darts never sped truer to the mark than did the shaft sent by Chief Red Fox, of Lame Deer Indian agency, Montana, when he drew a bead on Ball Woman, the pretty Pottawatomie squaw with whom he eloped from Indian territory. He met her at the Cheyenne frontier day festivities.

They were both at the Union depot in Denver the other night, chief and squaw, happy as eloping lovers can be. They had a section in a Pullman over the Burlington out of Denver, for Chief Red Fox is a sly old Reynard and has valuable ponies on a wide stretch of hills in Montana. He was paying his way with a lavish prodigality, and the section the two occupied was provided with nuts, candy and fancy pieces of gayly colored cloth which he had bought en route for his pretty squaw wife.

The Denver Republican says that many passengers were amazed to see an Indian traveling first-class. When Indians travel they have to bear credentials. Uncle Sam does not allow them to roam at will from the reservation. Chief Red Fox was equipped with a passport from Agent Clifford, of the Lame Deer agency in Montana, which said he left that place a month ago to pay a "friendly visit" to the Pottawatomie reservation, in Indian territory.

Ball Woman had a passport, too. Hers was signed by Agent John H. Seger, of the Pottawatomie reservation, in Indian territory, and was only good for 60 days. This passport was secured upon the representation that she was merely going to the Lame Deer agency on a visit. But as soon as she was safely on the way she was joined by Chief Red Fox, and the two were married in Wichita, Kan.

Chief Red Fox was unsuccessful in his open and above board wooing of Ball

RED FOX PAID HIS WAY.

Woman, for the reason that she is an heiress and her title to an immense stretch of land in Illinois is still in the courts. The chief of her tribe used what influence he had to break off the match, and as a result of his interference Chief Red Fox and Ball Woman planned an elopement, which was carried out fully as well as the romances of their pale face brothers and sisters who skip by the light of the moon.

Joe Bush, one of the best known Indians in the middle west, was the father of Ball Woman, and through him descended to her whatever title to lands in Illinois her grandfather, Shawbenee, died possessed of.

The Indians had two modern suit cases in which they packed their belongings.

Their dress was a combination of the picturesque costumes of the nomads of the plains and of that of the civilized Indians. Chief Red Fox wore "citizen's clothes" and had a broad sombrero to distinguish him from other passengers. His hair was cut short and his feet were encased in shoes. His bride wore moccasins, small and ornamented with beads. She wore a Navajo blanket and there was little to distinguish her from the border savage. Yet inside the blanket her dress was that of the civilized woman. She wore the blanket and moccasins merely as a traveling costume. She was educated in the Indian school on the reservation.

Whether the government will take steps to stop the runaway couple is not known. Their passports are regular and the railroad men who knew they were eloping were apparently anxious to see them get to their destination in safety.

Put Their Wives in Pawn.

Wives and daughters are utilized in a curious way in some parts of India. If a man wants money he puts these members of his establishment in pawn, and his creditor detains them until the debt is discharged. The custom varies in different localities. In Mellore the Yercalls pledge their daughters to creditors who may either marry or give them away, and a man who has to go to jail deposits his wife with another family of her tribe until his return. In North Arcot unmarried daughters are frequently mortgaged and become the absoltue property of the holder until liquidation.

The Joy of Pole Chasing.

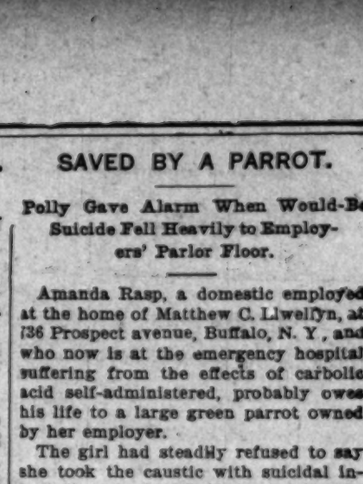
Commander Peary, the Artic explorer, was asked to account for the enduring enthusiasm for pole chasing. "Because," he sententiously answered, "it is full of the pleasure and anticipation, unmarred by the disappointment of realization."

SAVED BY A PARROT.

Polly Gave Alarm When Would-Be Suicide Fell Heavily to Employers' Parlor Floor.

Amanda Rasp, a domestic employed at the home of Matthew C. Llwellyn, at 736 Prospect avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and who now is at the emergency hospital suffering from the effects of carbolic acid self-administered, probably owes his life to a large green parrot owned by her employer.

The girl had steadily refused to say she took the caustic with suicidal intent, though she admits having bought it at a near-by drug store shortly before. The Lewellyn family had retired when the girl returned from a visit to some friends. So far as can be learned she went directly to her room and there took the poison from her dresser. Then, fully dressed, she went to the front parlor downstairs and there swallowed the acid. Semi-conscious and suffering terribly, she fell to the floor. The sound of the fall, it appears, did not arouse the Lewellyns, and there is little doubt the girl



SWALLOWED THE ACID.

would have died had not a large Mexican parrot in an adjoining room given the alarm.

The bird apparently surmised something had gone wrong, for it set up such a screeching as to awaken Mr. Lewellyn, whose room is on the second floor.

Mr. Lewellyn hurried to the ground floor to investigate. He found the girl in the parlor gasping for breath. The emergency ambulance was called, and after a hard fight the surgeons said the girl was out of danger.

Once before, when the Lewellyn house was afire, the bird saved the lives of the occupants by making a noise.

WIFE HOLDS UP HUBBY.

Comic Results of a Saturday Shave Afford Amusement to the People of Marion, Ind.

A correspondent, writing from Marion, Ind., to the Indianapolis Sentinel, says that George Sullivan, a merchant, who has been wearing a full beard for a long time, had it shaved off one Saturday night before going home.

When he entered the house his wife thought he was a burglar, seized a revolver and commanded him to hold up his hands. Sullivan declared he was not a burglar, but the head of the house. Mrs. Sullivan was excited and determined.

Sullivan, fearing he would be shot, extended his hands. His wife com-

"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS!"

manded him to stand in that position and not to move or she would shoot. Mrs. Sullivan told her daughter to telephone to police headquarters, which she did. The husband attempted to reason with his wife, but she warned him that she would shoot if he spoke another word or moved. The police station is ten squares from the Sullivan home, and the unfortunate man was compelled to stand with his hands extended above his head for nearly a half hour before the police arrived.

Sullivan told the police who he was, but his wife refused to believe him until she discovered he wore a necktie which she had given him.

Clog Making in Wales.

The manufacture of wooden shoes or clogs is quite a picturesque industry of Wales. There is a large demand for these shoes, for they are the popular footwear, not only for the Welch countryfolk, but for hundreds of men, women and children who work in the factories.

New Acid with Big Name.

Dr. William Foster, of the department of chemistry at Princeton university, has discovered a new acid, hereafter to be labeled with the interesting name trisulphoxyarsenic acid.

The Bee.

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OUR TEACHERS.

There is every reason that the teachers annuity association of the public schools should receive the undivided support of the people in this city. This organization is composed of the active and ex-teachers of the public schools who have given a life service to the cause of education. If the citizens of the city had the proper respect and consideration for our teachers and their work, they would see that their benefit fund was increased beyond want. Our teachers are entitled to the support of the people. They are faithful and true to their children. There is to be given a bazaar, which is under the auspices of the association and native Washingtonians. If the people knew the hardships of a teacher they could better appreciate his position. If the parents knew how many different elements the teacher must satisfy and please, the pupils who become unruly and the misrepresentations they make perhaps they would better appreciate the work of a teacher. A teacher is human. He has feelings and is sensitive to the ills that befall those who are not in the schools. Will the citizens rally to the support of the coming bazaar? Will the citizens show their appreciation by attending? A few years ago the white citizens of Washington tendered a benefit to their teachers. The report shows that several thousand dollars were realized. The great trouble with the colored people is, they get tired too soon. They don't seem to appreciate what is being done for their children. At the head of the coming bazaar are some of the most active teachers in the city. Miss Emma F. G. Merritt who has won her way to the top most-round of the ladder. She has demonstrated great executive ability as the supervisor of the lower grades of our schools. She thoroughly understands her work and is entitled to the support of the people. Miss Brooks, the Chairman of the Committee on bazaar is the daughter of the late John H. Brooks. She is a lady of refinement and push. When the people come to the support of such teachers, they will not only benefit the teachers association but themselves. We have a population of over eighty thousand colored people. This people should have race pride enough to support any worthy enterprise.

GOVERNOR WARFIELD.

Governor Warfield of Maryland is entitled, if he vetoes the unconstitutional and drastic disfranchisement act and "Jim Crow" car law, to the ever lasting gratitude of the American people. We congratulate Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic Church for his bold stand in behalf of right and justice. The stand of the Roman Catholic Cardinal is one that will ever be remembered and appreciated by the American Negro. The time may yet come that the Negro may be compelled to look to the Catholic church for protection. The Roman Catholic Church is true to its members, notwithstanding the prejudices that other denominations may have against it. It is hoped that the Chief Executive of Maryland may veto those obnoxious laws that have passed both branches of the Maryland Legislature: We understand that many colored men voted against the republican party in Maryland, simply because they didn't like Senator McComas. The Senator could not give every Negro in the State an office. The state of Maryland has been recognized in the appointment of Dr. Lyons as Minister to Liberia Suppose Senator McComas' only fault is that he could not please every politician in his State by giving appointments; was there any reason for the Negro to vote the democratic ticket? Has Senator McComas been guilty of being a party to disfranchise the Negro? The Bee knows that long before Judge Gould was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of the Distrsct of Columbia, he always looked out for the interest of the Negro. He has as much respect and consideration for the colored republicans of Maryland as he ever had. Has he ever been guilty of being a party to disfranchise the Negro? Why then should the colored man of Maryland give aid and comfort to the democratic party? It is an aphorism too true, "that which you sow, so shall you reap."

Held Responsible.

The Supreme Court held last week, that the stockholders of the Capital Savings Bank are responsible to the depositors of the defunct institution. Of course where there is any property property transferred to anyone before the verdict the court will set such transfer aside. While it is to be regretted for some who were connected with the institution, there are others who were in the speculation by the wholesale. It is not believed that the money of the depositors was taken willfully It is believed that extensive speculation and carelessness have been the causes of the bank going under. Of course there will be more suits to follow the one decided and for higher amounts. There are many benevolent organizations who had money in the bank and lost it. Of course it is well known where the money went. The stockholders can blame no one but themselves The Bee sympathizes with them, because it is believed that many of them were imposed upon by sharks. It is believed that there were just as many honest men among the stohkholders of the bank as in any other bank. Attorneys King and Birney deserve credit for the successful termination of this case, and Dr. Evans is to be congratulated because he is not able to lose his money. The colored people had the most implicit confidence in the Capital Savings Bank and that confidence was only broken after the bank's doors were closed. Hundreds of suits will be filed now and there is no telling when these litigations will cease.

Our Guardians.

Our guardians of the peace, the members of the Metropolitan Police force, are entitled to more money This position is an unthankful one and many of them never receive what they are entitled to. Congress will make a mistake if it fails to increase the pay of the members of the police force. These men are faithful and it is hoped that the Commissioners will urge upon Congress the importance of giving the members of our force more money. It seems to us, out of the great number of worthy colored men on the force not one has been promoted or appointed a sergeant or a lieutenant. We are confident that, at least, two-thirds of the colored men on the police force are more competent than any sergeant now filling the position Why has not some worthy colored man been appointed sergeant? Sure some of them have been on the force long enough.

The Negro Colony.

In one or two departments of the government, namely the Pension Record Division, competent negro clerks are set off in one corner of the the building. When the government begins such business, we are of the opinion that it is time to make a change. The negro under the government has the same right to be treated as fairly as the white man.

Some people imagine that they are greater than they are.

The colored politician has now commence to move about in the city.

In one of the big hotels the Negro is compelled to ride on the freight elevator.

There is plenty of time to have the election of delegates to the Republican Convention.

The Commissioners will see that no employe under them will be permitted to take part in District politics.

Why did the negro committee employ a white band for Booker Washington? Was there no colored band in the city.

DANGERS IN AMUSEMENT.

Englishmen Enjoy Sport When It Savors of Risk—Seek the Charms of Excitement.

It would seem as if no amusements wherein some element of danger does not enter are ever thoroughly enjoyed. We English folk, says the London World, may take our pleasures sadly in the bulk, but when they are of an outdoor nature there is no doubt whatever that they cannot be too exciting or too dangerous to please us. It is just because motoring is full of the possibilities of mishaps that it has become so enormously popular, especially with women, who are ever more ready to face death in pursuit of pleasure, despite the fact that they are always described as bundles of nerves. Alpine guides declare that women are quite as intrepid as men when dangerous peaks are to be climbed, and when every one cycled it was invariably the girls of the party who rode the fastest, risked the worst hills and braved the thickest traffic. While the pluck of English women is to be admired on flood and field, it is always just as well to keep before them the fact that the lives of others are sometimes placed in jeopardy by this very intrepidity. Foolhardy expeditions, reckless driving and riding, carelessness on the river and a general disregard of danger signals and the advice of those who know too often mean not only personal risk and accident, but danger and maybe death to others.

ARE NOT DRAWN TOGETHER.

Singular Lack of Fraternity Among the Japanese of New York—A Possible Explanation.

It is a singular fact, and without parallel in any other race, that although there are 3,000 Japanese in New York there is no Japanese colony. The "Yankees of the east" are not gregarious, like their brethren from Chinatown. It is easy to see how this comes about. Such Japs as are in New York are not drawn from the class which usually makes up the immigrant hordes. Most of them go there with money or are supplied with it from home and they are free from the necessity of making their own living.

Probably half of the Japs there are preparing themselves for some profession which they expect to practice at home. The others represent Japanese mercantile interests and are invariably men of great business ability and fully in touch with American customs. They become keenly offended when mistaken for Chinamen. That they regard their residence in America as a temporary exile is shown by the fact that there are only a half dozen Japanese women known to be in New York.

The Milky Way.

An investigation at Harvard college observatory has shown that the Milky Way has about twice as many stars as any other equal area of the sky. This ratio does not increase for faint stars down to the twelfth magnitude, but the proportion of stars of any given magnitude is the same as in other regions. The Milky Way covers about one-third of the sky, containing about one-half of the stars. About 10,000 stars are of magnitude 6.6, or brighter, 100,000 of magnitude 8.7, 1,000,000 of magnitude 11, and 2,000,000 of magnitude 11.9, while it is thought—but not certainly known—that about 18,000,000 stars are visible in a telescope of 15 inches aperture, that is, down to about the fifteenth magnitude. There is no evidence of any limit to the faintness of the stars, although the proportionate increase becomes less for each successive magnitude.

Westrumite.

Westrumite, the invention of Herr van Westrum, is a mixture of oil, which may be diluted as desired, and sprinkled over a road with an ordinary watering cart. The water evaporates, leaving the Westrumite as a moist film, which absolutely prevents the rising of dust. Tested in London on a dry roadway where every vehicle raised clouds of dust the material so affected the surface that several automobiles at high speed raised no dust whatever.

DREDGERS BRING UP GOLD.

Unique Industry Which Is Assuming Gigantic Proportions in Some Parts of California.

One of the strangest methods of mining in the world is being carried on in the Feather river meadows, below the city of Oroville, in Butte county, Cal. It consists in removing thousands of tons of gold-bearing mud and gravel from the bottom of Feather river, which in some places is more than 20 feet in depth.

From 15 to 20 great dredges are employed in the Oroville district, each having a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic yards every 24 hours. Some of the great floating mines burrow down into the river bottom as far as 25 feet, 50 feet from the surface being the lowest depth at which the big shovels operate.

The success of the dredgers has been phenomenal. Last year the floating mines produced about $1,000,000. This year the miners expect to double that record. The ground worked averages

HUNTING FOR GOLD.
(Dredge Used in Removing Gold-Bearing Mud and Gravel.)

from 15 to 75 cents, and often more, per cubic yard, but the cost of operating the dredgers, including an allowance for wear and tear on machinery, is in many of the dredgers only four cents per cubic yard, and in none of them does it exceed 12 per cent.

It is only from 25 to 30 feet to bed rock, and this deposit is easily excavated. The dredgers at work at the present time are taking out 25,000 to 30,000 cubic yards of gravel daily.

Two classes of dredgers are used. The more popular form consists of an endless chain of buckets. These lift the gravel on an inclined plane to the head of the sluices and concentrating tables attached to the dredger. The machinery which operates the bucket belt also pumps the water used in the concentrator in separating the precious contents from the dross.

The principle in extracting the gold flakes and minute nuggets is identical with that adopted by the old placer miner in the days of '49, when he washed the gold in his cradle in some of the very localities where the dredgers are now operating.

The other type of dredger is the scoop dredger. Attempts have been made to "work" these river beds with suction dredgers, but these have not been successful, as the high specific gravity of the gold enables it to escape from the suction when the cutter breaks down the pay dirt.

ADMIRAL SOTOKICHI URIU.

Japanese Hero of Chemulpo Is a Christian and Was Educated in This Country.

Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, the hero of the battle of Chemulpo, was among the first of his nation to take advantage of the privilege of being educated at Annapolis. He was an earnest student while there, and acquired a thorough mastery of every study he took up.

Outside of his studies his chief interest lay in religious work. He is not only a Christian in theory, but he has

ADMIRAL SOTOKICHI URIU.
(Japanese Naval Commander Who Is a Y. M. C. A. Man.)

lived his life according to his professions.

At Annapolis he was president of the Y. M. C. A., and often led and addressed meetings. Phil. McGiffin, the hero of the battle of the Yalu during the Chino-Japanese war, was one of Uriu's classmates and close friends, though the two were absolutely unlike each other and seemed to have nothing in common.

After his Annapolis course Uriu went to a technical school in England and then returned to Japan as an aid in the admiralty. He has ever since maintained a correspondence with his friends here, and has been kept closely posted on the deevlopment of naval affairs in this country.

Uriu's wife was also educated in the United States, being a graduate of Vassar.

HORSE BEAUTY SHOP.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION RECENTLY OPENED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Electric Massage, Pedicuring and Tooth Bleaching Applied to Aristocratic Steeds—Fashionable Gaits Taught.

A beauty parlor for horses has been established in Philadelphia. Here horses have their coats electrically massaged, their hoofs manicured and their teeth filed and whitened; and here they learn to stand properly and to move in all the fashionable gaits.

Beauty and a correct, graceful carriage are qualities as essential to horses as to women—they are qualities that increase a horse's value and insure him a good home—and therefore this equine beauty parlor of Philadelphia, which lacks no means that will aid a horse in his quest after better looks and a better deportment, is an institution both necessary and beneficent.

Probably the most interesting and novel operation to witness at the equine beauty parlor is the electrical massaging of a horse's coat. The electrical massage has the same effect on the coat of a horse as on the scalp of a man; it makes the hair thick and fine and glossy, and, where the skin has been rubbed bare, it brings on a new growth.

On a tray of sterilized nickel a number of very bright, clean instruments were spread—a horse's manicure set. There were odd-shaped knives for cleaning out the hoofs, files for smoothing off horny excrescences, polishing files and brushes for applying oil and powder.

"A good horse," said the operator, "should have his hoofs manicured every day. Then he won't go lame; his feet won't get diseased; he will look well and he will carry himself well."

The operator then described the process of teaching a horse certain ways of standing and certain gaits.

"You know how a horse should stand?" he said. "The forelegs planted firmly, apart and forward? Well, we teach this attitude with the whip. I don't mean by beating—I mean by touching. The whole thing is accomplished by setting the horse's feet in the proper position, then moving him a bit, and when he stops touching his legs with the whip till they fall into the proper position

A HORSE IN TRAINING.
(The Spectacle Hood, Used in Teaching High Stepping.)

again. It is a simple matter, but it requires a good deal of patience.

"Among gaits, the most difficult to teach is high stepping. This is done sometimes with the whip and sometimes with the spectacle hood. The spectacle hood is employed in the case of stupid horses. It consists of a hood with lenses covering the eyes. These lenses make the ground seem very near to the horse—make it seem almost up to his knees—and in order to advance he raises his feet very high, for at each stride it seems to him as though he were going over a step. Wearing this hood for a few months, he acquires the habit of throwing his forelegs up and out, and after the hood is taken off him he still sticks to the high-stepping gait.

"But the favorite way to teach high-stepping is with the whip. The horse acquires, one at a time, three movements or positions. First is the position of the leg up and stiff; second, the leg out, up and bent at the knee; third, the leg up and bent at the fetlock. These three movements, which we teach with gentle taps of the whip, compose high-stepping, and after a horse has learned them he is a high-stepper."

The operator took out a card containing the rates that are charged at his beauty parlor. The rates were:

Electrical massage, course of ten treatments	$ 25 00
Manicuring, per treatment	2 50
Teeth-cleaning, per treatment	2 50
Course in deportment (including standing position, walking and high-stepping)	100 00

The proprietor of the beauty parlor is a veterinary surgeon of repute. The most expensive and fashionable horses of Philadelphia are numbered among his clients, and whenever an aristocratic wedding is to take place he can hardly attend to the multitude of fine horses that are brought to him to be burnished up.

Deepest Known Gold Mine.

What is believed to be the deepest gold mine in the world is being worked at Bendigo, Australia. The mine in question, which is called the New Chum Railway mine, has sunk its main shaft to a depth of 3,900 feet, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. The chief problem is how to keep the tunnels and general workings cool enough for the miners to work in at such a depth. It is usually about 108 degrees, and, to enable the men to work at all, a spray of cold water let down from above has to be kept continually playing on the bodies naked from the waist upward—of the miners. Even then they cannot work hard, or they would faint from exhaustion.

NEVADA HOLDS ONE RECORD.

In Its Statehood Existence of Forty Years It Has Had But Six United States Senators.

Nevada was admitted into the union as a state in 1864 and its first representatives in the United States went to Washington in that year. They were William M. Stewart and James W. Nye.

Forty years have elapsed and William M. Stewart is still the senior representative of Nevada in the senate, the position which he took in 1864. He has not held the place continuously, however.

He had as successors two mining magnates, as they were called at the period of their election, William Sharon and James G. Fair. In 1887 Senator Stewart was reelected, and he has been senior senator continuously since that time.

The post of junior senator from Nevada has had only three incumbents—Nye the first, John P. Jones the second,

HON. FRANCIS NEWLANDS.
(Sixth, and Youngest, United States Senator from Nevada.)

and Francis Newlands, the present senator, the third. His term will not expire until March, 1909.

Mr. Jones, a Welshman, was senator from Nevada for 30 years, from 1873 to 1903, when Mr. Newlands succeeded him. He was not a candidate for another term, and his name was not presented in the caucus which chose Mr. Newlands.

It is an unusual thing for an American state to have so few changes of representation as Nevada. Oregon, admitted only five years before Nevada, has had 15 United States senators. California, with 54 years of statehood, has had 23.

Nebraska, admitted to the union three years later than Nevada, has had 14 United States senators, and Utah, which became a state only eight years ago, has had five.

USED TO ASIATIC WARFARE.

Gen. Linievitch, Grizzled Russian Veteran, in Charge of the Czar's Army in Siberia.

One of the most distinguished of the officers serving under Admiral Alexieff in Manchuria is Lieut. Gen. Linievitch, who is in command of the Siberian army corps. He is an expert in Asiatic warfare, having passed the greater part of his life in the Caucasus and the eastern dominions of the czar. Gen. Linievitch is now in his 66th year. He fought in 1859 with great gallantry against the Caucasian mountaineers, and won the cross of the St. Anne order for valor in the field. During the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 he commanded the Second Caucasian rifle battalion, and again signalized himself by his daring and military skill. His services in Turkey earned him the

LIEUT. GEN. LINIEVITCH.
(In Command of Russian Force at Siberian-Manchurian Border.)

cross of St. George, a golden sword of honor, and the rank of colonel. In 1884 Gen. Linievitch was promoted to the command of the Eighty-fourth regiment of infantry. In 1889 he took charge of the Transcaspian rifle brigade, with the rank of lieutenant general. In 1895 he was transferred to the Usouri as commander of the local military district, and in 1900, at the time of the Boxer outbreak, he was ordered to Manchuria at the head of the Siberian army corps. He was in command of the Russian forces which operated against Pekin in that year.

Coffins to Go with Troops.

The Third regiment, United States army, now stationed at Fort Thomas, will have as part of its baggage, should it go to Panama, 25 coffins. Quartermaster Jackson made requisition on the quartermaster's department for that number of coffins just for the trip. Judging from the grewsome literature the officers and men have been reading concerning the climatic disadvantages coffins may be much in demand.

Read the Bee and receive light.

Dowie has been mobbed in Australia.

This world, the next, and then the fire works.

Mr. Edward Dease of Darlington, S. C., is in the city.

Read the Bee and you will read light upon dark subjects.

The United States will not send troops to the Isthimus.

There are at present in active operaover 100,000 locomotives.

The Czar is much down-cast over the war and appears little in public.

It is now said that the Ethiopian is Semite of Brown skin and Arabian type.

A telegram sent from North American to Europe takes three seconds.—over 700 miles a second.

17,000 new words or new meanings of old words appear in the revised edition of a Dictionary in the English language.

The house of Benedict Arnold, built in 1771, at New Haven, Conn., is being torn down. Noah Webster began his Dictionary in said house.

Every day we read the papers about the Negro, The only solution for the Negro is to stop knifing each other. We must enter business. Form one grand organization with the watchword—"United Efforts, Mutual Benefits.

The Seventy-second Anniversary of the Wesley Metropolitan Church took place on last Thursday evening and will continue several nights. Some of the most distinguished citizens in the city will speak. Rev. P. A. Wallace, Pastor.

Rev. P. A. Wallace of Wesley Metropoli an Church, had 116 converts at his recent revival meeting. Rev. Wallace is one of the most successful ministers in the A. M. E. Z. Connection. He is an affable and dignified gentleman.

The man who first conceived the idea of disfranchising the Negro has led several states to commit unpardonable offense. Now that the Negro is being disfranchised (which is a violation of the Constitution of the United States), the next step will be the poor white man.

The Fair, at the Galbraith Church, Rev. S. L. Carrothers pastor, has opened and will continue one month. The ladies' committee has made extensive preparations and no doubt that the fair will be one of the most successful that has ever taken place in that church.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

Dr. J. N. Johnson Speaks.

Dr. J. N. Johnson of Texas, addressed the Second Baptist Lyceum on last Sunday afternoon. The lecture room was filled with many well known citizens. Dr. Johnson spoke on the importance of organizatiou and the importance of organizing an Insurance Company among the colored people. His talk was practical, full of common sense and logic. At the conclusion of his address his paper was opened for discussion. The first speaker was Mr. L. C. Moore. He indorsed the views of Dr. Johnson in eloquent terms. He was followed by W. Calvin Chase, who spoke on practical lines. Mr. Fossett followed Mr. Chase and took issue with him on many points. T. L Jones followed and was about to answer Mr. Fossett, when Mr. Alex. Peterson arose to a point of order, on the ground that Mr. Jones was personal. The chair became very excited at this juncture and ruled that Mr. Jones was out of order. Then a lively tilt ensued. The chair, Mr. Toomey in a very excitable manner said, that the Lyceum was not the place in which speakers should wash their dirty linen; that he understood "parlimultary" law and he would enforce it, and that he also studied Jefferson's Manuel. Mr. Jones said that he and Mr. Fossett were friends and there was nothing personal in his remarks. Mr. Chase said that he would rise to a question of privilege; and before he could conclude the President wanted to put the question of privilege to the house, which could not be done said the speaker. But he insisted. The ruling of the chair was arbitrary and unparliamentary which the house did not sustain.

Benning Races.

Some of the finest horses in the country will make their appearance at the Benning Race Track next week. Secretary Walton is a busy man nowadays. He means to make these races surpass all others that have ever taken place in the city. The citizens of Washington love good horses. They love excitement and pleasure. They will have both when the races begin. Secretary Walton is the man to give you what you want. Get Your Season Ticket and Avoid the Rush.

STOCKHOLDERS RESPONSIBLE.

Convention Upheld in Suit by Depositor in Capital Savings Bank.

As the outcome of the proceedings instituted by W. Bruce Evans against Jerome A. Johnson and others as stockholders "trading and doing business as the Capitol Savings Bank," a jury in Justice Wright's court Monday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $29.92, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from December 31, 1902.

The plaintiff was a depositor in the bank mentioned, and he sued to recover the amount he had on deposit at the time the concern suspended business. It is said that the Evans case was the first of several hundred similar actions to be tried, and that the verdict sustains the contention of the plaintig that the stockholders conducted the bank as a partnership and, therefore, are responsible to the depositors for the amounts of their deposits.

Attorneys A. A. Birney and L. M. King appeared for the plaintiff.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK SUITS.

Dr. W. Bruce Evans Gets Judgement. Stock-holders held Responsible to Depositors. L. Melendiz King, Attorney for Evans.

After a trial extending over a part of two days, a jury in the Supreme Court, Monday eve., March 14, 1904, returned a verdict against the Stock-holders of the Capital Savings Bank in favor of Dr. W. Bruce Evans. This virtually set the matter as to the liability of the stock-holder and directors. The defendants were represented by able counsel and every inch of ground was bitterly contested. Attorneys King

ATTORNEY L. M. KING.

and Birney managed the case for the plaintiff, and a Bee reporter called on Mr. King to ascertain if he had anything for publication He said: "upon the main issues involved in the case, the defense at no time seem to have the slightest chances of success. But they yielded nothing without the hard est fight. The plaintiff relied mainly upon the signed articles of agreement between the parties and Dr. Berkley Waller, under subpoena of the court, identified the signitures of the respective signers. This being done the case was virtually made. I think the verdict is just what it should be and I don't see where the parties ever got the idea that they could escape liability in the first place. It seemed that their only hope was to get out on some technicality which fortunately was not afforded them. I am profoundly sorry for some of the parties connected with this bank affair as I believe that they were wholly innocent of any intentional wrong doing but must unfortunately suffer with the rest. Since the decision in the Evans case, quite a number have placed their claims in my hand. I have been asked repeatedly as to our course in the future; that I decline to discuss. Can only say it looks bright.

Greatly Reduced One-Way. Colonists Fares to the West by the way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. During the months of March and April the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will place on sale daily, from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. For tickets and full information, call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Japanese Dwelling Houses.

A Japanese house is generally all on one floor. The number of rooms in it depend on the number of bedrooms the owner requires. They are divided for the night by paper shutters, fixed in grooves, like the divisions of an old-fashioned work box. There are no doors or passages.

72 PIECES OF NEW SHEET MUSIC FREE

Chance to Join a Club That Will Make and Save Money for You.

Everybody should join the Mutual Literary Music Club of America. There is nothing else like it anywhere. It costs almost nothing to join and the benefits it gives are wonderful. It enables you to purchase books and periodicals, music and musical instruments at special cut prices. It secures reduced rates at many hotels. It answers questions free of charge. It offers scholarships and valuable cash prizes to members. It maintains club rooms in many cities for its members. In addition, every member receives the official magazine entitled "Every Month" a publication in a class by itself, including 6 pieces of high-class vocal and instrumental music (full size) each month without extra charge; 72 pieces in one year in all. YOU CAN GET ALL OF THESE BENEFITS FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

The full yearly membership fee is One Dollar for which you get all above, and you may withdraw any time within three months if you want to do so and get your dollar back. If you don't care to spend $1.00, send 25 cents for three months membership. Nobody can afford to pass this offer by. You will get your money back in value many times over. Full particulars will be sent free of charge, but if you are wise you will send in your request for membership with the proper fee at once. The 25 cts. three months membership offer will soon change. Write at once addressing your letter and enclosing $1.00 for full year's membership or twenty-five cents for three months to

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TALK OF THE TOWN.

Manhattan island has an average of 182 people to the acre, while London has 60.

In the past five years the number of banks in Boston has been reduced more than one-third, and the capital very nearly one-third.

The Lynn, Mass., Historical society is soon to commemorate the memory of John Adam Dagyr, the first shoemaker of Lynn and the founder of the city's great industry. A tablet has been completed and next spring will be erected in the western burial ground in the shoe city. Dagyr fought in the American revolution with the patriots.

Mayor Edward F. Brush, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is appointing some of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the city to offices under his control. Mr. Brush is a "reform" mayor. Dr. Campbell, the richest local physician, has been chosen for head of the health board, and Edson Lewis, a rich clothier, is police commissioner. It is expected that these wealthy men will give most or all of their salaries to their clerks or to charities, but they will give close attention to the duties of their offices.

Digging up a city is a good thing for the farmers. One can have no idea of the number of wagons and horses that have been employed in carting away earth taken out of the subway and excavations for skyscrapers. Most of them belong to farmers in New Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut and the nearby counties in New York state. Instead of being practically idle much of the fall, winter and spring, they have earned big wages for their owners. Furthermore, the demand for good horses among the contractors has boomed prices tremendously.

Live on Small Incomes.

The statistics committee of the province of Voronezh, Russia, a fairly representative district, shows that the average farmer's family consists of eight persons; that their gross annual revenue is $105 in money and $107 in farm products. They spend for taxes and rent $48.80; for clothing $8.48; for tea and sugar, $1.96; for furniture, $1.64; for salt, $1.20; for kerosene, 88 cents; for soap, 39 cents; for "articles of personal comfort," four cents.

NOT in the ICE TRUST

PURITY ICE CO.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs, Free from Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this Ice. we can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

J. E. McGAW,
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THE LAW OF THE LAND.

A railroad company is held, in Donovan vs. Pennsylvania Co. (C. C. App. 7th C), 61 L. R. A. 140, to be entitled to give the exclusive right to solicit patrons within its station to one hackman.

Failure of loaders to perform their duty and remove loose coal hanging in a mine, which renders the place unsafe for other employes to work in, is held, in Tradewater Coal Co. vs. Johnson (Ky.), 61 L. R. A. 161, to be the negligence of the master and not of the fellow servant of a machine man's helper.

Where a contract of employment is made for one year at a stipulated salary per month, an agreement during the term to receive less or to pay more than the contract price is held, in C. H. Davis & Co. vs. Morgan (Ga.), 61 L. R. A. 148, to be void unless supported by some change in place, hours, character of employment or other consideration.

The owner of the building required by statute to be provided with fire-escapes is held, in Carrigan vs. Stilwell (Me.), 61 L. R. A. 163, not to be relieved from liability for their absence by the fact that the building was in possession of a tenant, where the statute requires notice to be given to him in case they are found to be unsafe and imposes a penalty upon him for neglect to comply with recommendations in regard to them.

A manufacturer who, without giving notice of its dangerous character, supplies to another a machine which at the time of delivery he knows to be imminently dangerous to the life or limbs of anyone using it for the purpose for which it is intended, is held, in Huset vs. J. I. Case Thrashing Mach. Co. (C. C. App. 8th C.), 61 L. R. A. 303, to be liable to an employe of the vendee who sustains injury from its dangerous conditions.

SEWING CIRCLE GOSSIP.

Lady Clifford, of Chudleigh has been interesting herself in the revival of the lace industry in Devonshire, England.

Matilda Serao, the noted Italian novelist, has been traveling in Palestine, and has written a book about her experiences.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson willed her wedding ring to Mrs. Martin Tazewell Southhall, who died in Baltimore recently.

The widow of the late Prof. Virchow has decided not to sell his extensive library, but to give it to several of the scientific institutions to which he belonged. At the last meeting of the Berlin Medical association Prof. Ewald announced the receipt for the society of about 7,000 of these books.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is a standing wonder to London. The venerable woman is out driving every fair day and often when the weather is so unfavorable as to keep much younger women at home, for the baroness is a firm believer in fresh air. The result is that in old age she retains much of her youthful vivacity.

Mrs. Thompson B. Ferguson, wife of Oklahoma's governor, is dean of newspaper women in that territory, having been actively engaged in journalism for a number of years. Her husband was away from home when a telegram arrived announcing that President Roosevelt had named him for governor of the territory. Mrs. Ferguson promptly wired his acceptance. When he arrived home in the evening she had his grip packed and he left on the night train for Washington, where he was commissioned at once.

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Being out of deft is the best thing out.

When a woman loses her temper she shows her age.

Lots of people come to grief by meeting trouble half-way.

A dressmaker says that fitting a dress is a mere matter of form.

About the time love lets up on a man rheumatism takes a fall out of him.

Fish may be all right as brain food if a man isn't born a fool to start with.

Shortly after getting the political bee in his bonnet the average man gets it in the neck.

It always angers a girl who breaks off an engagement if the young man in the case refuses to make a fuss about it.

When a young man is old enough to cast his first vote what he doesn't know about running the country isn't worth knowing.—Chicago Daily News.

The Uses of Palm Trees.

The various kinds of palm trees on the island of Ceylon are in themselves of great interest, and when their different uses are explained a person can well appreciate how essential they are to the natives in the low country Singalese districts. From the sap of the cocoanut palm the spirit he drinks is distilled; the kernel of the nut is a necessary element in his daily curry; the "milk" is the beverage offered to every visitor to his domain; his only lamp is fed from the oil; his nets for fishing are manufactured from its fibre, as is also the rope which keeps his goat or cow from going astray; while the rafters of his house, the thatch of the roof and the window blinds are made from its leaf and wood. There is, perhaps, no product in the world that is put to so many and such profitable uses as the cocoanut palm, for, even before it is grown, its leaf ribs are tied together to make brooms for sweeping and cages for birds.

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OLD BACHELOR TALKS.

His Experience with a Woman Who Used His Money to Marry the Other Man.

A Joplin (Mo.) bachelor regards woman as a very wayward, fickle creature, and the Joplin News-Herald says that he seems to have some ground for his opinion. "That's the reason I never married," he confided, after having remarked about the fickleness of femininity. "Several years ago," he proclaimed, "I happened to be in another town engaged on a contract, and while there I ran across a young woman whom I used to know working in a hotel. I had known her when she was but a girl, and at that time her parents were well fixed. She told me that her husband had deserted her, leaving her to work out for her living. I didn't like to see her there, and I arranged with a friend to give her a better position. Finally I took such a liking to her that I proposed marriage, and she accepted me, agreeing to marry me as soon as she

TELLING HIS TALE OF WOE.

could get a divorce. She went to Springfield and proposed to get the divorce there. Every now and then she would send me marked copies of papers containing items regarding the progress of her case. All the time I was sending her money to support her there and aid her in getting the case through. Some time after I received a copy of a Springfield paper with the account of her divorce being granted. She asked for a little more money to get her wedding trousseau made. I sent her more money, and she wrote me how she was progressing with her trousseau."

"Well, did she get it finished?"

The bachelor paused to light his cigar.

"Yes, she did. I received another marked copy of a Springfield paper. This time it contained the notice of her marriage."

"Her marriage?"

"Yes; the blankety blanked woman had gone and married a conductor, and here she had worked me for the money to buy her wedding outfit and get her divorce.

"That's the reason I'm still baching," continued the Joplin man, with a sigh.

SHE PAID HER BET.

Omaha Girl Eats Ice Cream in Yard at Zero, Surrounded by a Host of Friends.

Because she lost in a wager made last summer, Miss Florence Parmalee, of Omaha, Neb., Christmas afternoon ate a pint of ice cream sitting in the front yard at her father's residence, while the thermometer registered just below zero. Friends to the number of a score or more gathered around to cheer her on, while passersby stopped to see the fun. Miss Parmalee is the daughter of Capt. Edward Parmalee, of the quartermaster's department, United States army. All the friends present when the

ATE A PINT OF ICE CREAM.

wager was laid were invited to the banquet. Promptly at four o'clock the party went into the yard, where a chair was placed where the sweep of the north wind could be felt at its worst. Then Miss Parmalee, wrapped in furs and coats, took her seat and was handed a huge dish containing a brick of variegated ice cream, which she promptly proceeded to eat, while she shivered.

Obeyed Orders Literally.

A teacher in a western town, instructing a class in composition, gave this advice: "Do not attempt any flights of fancy; be yourselves and write what is in you." The following day a bright pupil handed in the following: "We should not attempt any flites of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, one piece of mince pie, three sticks of candy, a half lot of peanuts ant my dinner."

OWNED BY THE NAVY.

Wireless Telegraph Station at North Truro, Mass.

Situated on a High, Bleak Bluff Which Rises in a Sheer Ascent of 140 Feet from the Storm-Tossed Beach.

On the outer sea coast line where stretches the bended arm of Massachusetts far into the broad Atlantic, at Highland light, Cape Cod, has just been established a wireless telegraph plant by the United States navy department.

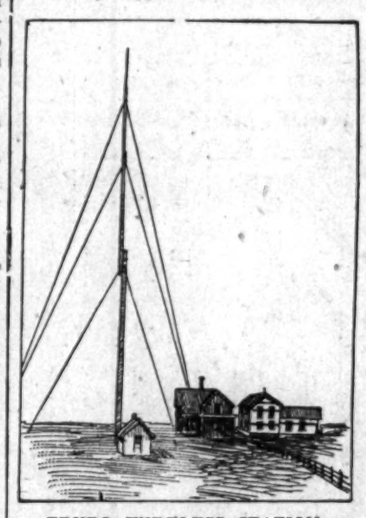
The station at this point is located on the northern extremity of the lighthouse reservation and within less than 100 feet of the marine signal station of the Boston chamber of commerce. The blue clay bluff here rises in sheer and almost perpendicular ascent from the beach 140 feet and the waves thunder at its base when the gale lashes them into fury.

The Boston Globe says that on this storm-swept cliff rises, 190 feet from the ground, a huge staff, and at its utmost top, from a small projecting arm, pointing heavenward, swings the wire which is to catch the electric spark sent out from some passing ship and transmit it to the instruments in the office of the operator. A man standing at the top of this high staff looks down on the sea washing the sandy shore 330 feet below.

This telegraphic mast is made in three sections, the lower of Oregon pine, 26 inches in diameter at the base and 22 inches at the hounds. It is 102 feet in length and its base sets in solid concrete to a depth of 13 feet. From its top run four heavy cable wire guys, attached to heavy chains which encircle timbers 14 inches square and 15 feet in length, buried 12 feet in the ground, the anchors each 30 feet from the base of the staff.

The second section, or topmast, is 58 feet in length, and guyed like the lowermast, to sand anchors 20 feet beyond the main staff anchors. The topgallantmast is 30 feet, and is guyed to the same anchors which hold the topmast. A rope ladder like the ratlines on a ship affords means for reaching the top of the mast.

The ground plate, a sheet of solid copper one-fourth of an inch in thickness, 15 feet long and nine feet wide, is buried eight feet in the ground, and connected by copper wires to the instru-



TRURO WIRELESS STATION.
(Located on Bleak, High Bluff Off Massachusetts Coast.)

ments in the operating room of the electricians' dwelling, a story and a half wooden structure, sheathed throughout the interior with pine, and a substantial, warm and comfortable building. Everything is now ready except the installation of the instruments, dynamos and batteries, and their arrival is expected in a few days.

Chief Electrician J. D. Donnell is in charge of the station, and, with his wife, is finding the place comfortable as could be expected in these unusually severe days of wind and cold.

The system to be used, and the one adopted by the government for all its stations, is the Slaby-Arco, the invention of a German, and materially different from the Marconi method in many respects. Mr. Donnell, who was for a time at the Charlestown navy yard, was able to pick up the cruiser Topeka by the wireless on her visit to Boston some weeks ago, and opened successful communication with her when she was 36 miles out. It is claimed that 75 miles have been easily covered, and that when the station and ships get fully tuned up more than double that distance can be covered.

It is anticipated that eventually it will be possible to reach from one station to another around the entire chain of coastwise stations, and to reach ships at sea anywhere within a radius of 200 miles. It is proposed by the government to establish a chain of stations extending from the coast of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, to Porto Rico, and along the entire coast line of the Pacific to Alaska.

These stations in most instances would not be over 200 miles apart, and it is thought it will be possible to reach from one station to the other along the entire Atlantic coast across the isthmus of Panama and up the Pacific line to the northern boundaries of this country.

Although several severe gales have prevailed since the staff here was erected last October, it stands firm and secure. The grounds upon which both the lighthouse and wireless station stand was originally a plot of ten acres, but now less than five acres remain, the balance having washed into the sea. The average wasting away of the cliffs at this point is nearly two feet yearly, and in 25 years the wireless plant, and in 35 years the lighthouse will be in danger of falling into the sea.

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On a Japanese Warship.

Japanese sailors on the Mikado's warships are thus described by Archibald S. Hurd: "These sailors of the far east take things very much as they find them with a stoical calm. They face danger with much the same spirit with which they take their pleasure, and in spite of the rapid strides which civilization has made in their country their luxuries are few and they are contented and happy. They are devoted to simple sports, to fencing and to acting; no one can ever forget the dramatic entertainments on board the Japanese men-of-war who has been privileged to witness them. Nor does the memory soon become dim of one of these ships when decked out in gala dress, with chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms and other blooms typical of Japan enlivening the grim aspect of the decks. The men are adepts in the making of imitation paper flowers, which so closely resemble the handiwork of nature that at a casual glance one hardly notices the deception.

Railway Construction.

In 1857 an American named Collins first proposed a railway from the Amur to the village of Tchita. Later, several plans were formulated, but it was not until March 17, 1891, that the Trans-Siberian railroad was definitely determined on and projected by an imperial order. On May 19, 1891, the first stone was laid. The line covers 3,562 miles in Russian territory and 1,604 miles in Chinese territory. In ten and one-half years 5,166 miles of rails were laid. In the Canadian Pacific, constructed under similar conditions, it took ten years to lay 2,921 miles of rails.

How a Statue Started.

Very warlike is the aspect of a singular equestrian statue in Belgium, yet there is no cause for alarm, since it is nothing but a tree. Some ten years ago a police officer retired from the force and went to live near Charleroi. Being an amateur horticulturist, he busied himself a good deal with trees and flowers and one day as he was trimming a hawthorn in his garden it occurred to him that it would be a novel idea to train it in such a manner that it would eventually assume the figure of a cavalry officer. At once he went to work, and after ten years' labor he succeeded in transforming the tree into a perfect picture of a mounted soldier. The tree is known in the neighborhood as "Gen. Hawthorn," and hardly a day passes that strangers do not come from a considerable distance in order to view this wonderful example of horticultural art.—Detroit Free Press.

Russian Enterprise.

The Russian government will establish permanent commercial museums in Paris.

The "Freezing" Cure.

From France comes the experiment of "freezing" human beings as a cure for some complaints. The original "subject" was placed in a steel fur-lined cylinder for a quarter of an hour at a time, a solution of various acids, at 110 degrees below zero, being circulated through the cylinder's double walls. By eight such applications the man was cured after suffering from dyspepsia for 15 years.

WHAT SCIENTISTS SAY.

M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, has found that the rays of radium color glass a violet blue.

A plant at Niagara Falls is taking nitrogen from the air by electrolysis, but not yet in commercial quantity.

Prof. Lapworth, regarding the moon with a geologist's eye, feels convinced that it is an active and living world.

Three months ago Dr. Pusepp, of St. Petersburg, carried a small quantity of radium in his vest pocket for six hours. A few days later a painful wound appeared on his body and all efforts to heal it have so far failed.

Dr. A. Negri, of Pavia, announced last March the discovery of the specific micro-organism of hydrophobia. He now states that he has examined more than 100 dogs with natural or laboratory hydrophobia, and has never failed to find the specific micro-organism in the nerve centers. On the other hand, he has never found it in other dogs.

The idea that comets are connected with radio-active substances was suggested by T. C. Chamberlain, as long ago as July, 1901. Prof. C. V. Boys now considers that radium, whose particles are shot out at a twelfth of the velocity of light, may explain some of the phenomena of comet's tails, as these particles would be sent away from the electrically charged surface of the sun in a single, double or multiple stream. The negatively charged rays that radium is said to give out would be attracted, giving the tails that on a few occasions have pointed toward the sun.

* * *

A brave young woman set forth from her home in Ireland not long ago. Fourteen years before she had been engaged to marry John Lewis, who decided that he would make his fortune in America first. After 14 years trying he succeeded, and Miss Phoebe Jane Benn, the girl who had waited all these years for him, was told to join him.

With a willing heart she packed her trunks and came to New York. Thence she went to Northport, L. I., and the groom met her. The wedding took place immediately.

* * *

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortez and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles —Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn.

Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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LURAY, †4.15 p.m.
ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, $8.30, †12.00 noon. *5.20, p. m.
FREDERICK, †8.35, $9.15, †11.00, a. m., $4.1 †4.30 †6.20 p. m.
HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m
BOYD and way points, †8.35, $9.15 a. m., $1.15 †4.30, †5.30, $10.15, 11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, †8.35, $9.15 a. m., †12.50, $1.15, †3.30, †4.30, *5.00 †5.30, *7.05, 7.20 §10.14, †11.30 p. m.
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BALTIMORE, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.30, x7.00 x7.20, 8.00 x8.30, 8.35, x9.00 x9.30, x 10.00 11.00 a.m., x12.00 noon, x12.05 x1.00, x2.00, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, 4.40, x5.00, x5.20, 6.00, 6.30 x7.00 x8.00, x10.00 x11.30 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.00 7.2 $.30, x9.00, 11 a.m. x1.00, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, x5.00 5.20, 6.30, 78.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m.

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expressing, easily assimilated by delicate stomachs and dyspeptics. To preserve its freshness and curative virtues imported in small (4 ounce) bottles and sold at 25 cents by the sole distributor.

Waits Long for Coffin.

Philip Davis, a farmer of Stephenson county, Pa., has the record in the matter of putting in the longest time in planning his own coffin, and it was only just finished when the grim reaper ordered him to occupy it. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Davis asked a cabinetmaker to commence building a coffin. He procured the walnut lumber from his own farm and hauled it to the cabinetmaker's shop. The lumber was safely kept, but the carpenter kept putting the work off until two years ago, when Davis insisted that the job be finished, and it was. Strange as it may seem, the eccentric farmer had no care to see the work that he had been planning for more than a third of a century, and died without seeing the casket.

A Merry Round.

There's a merry sound of music in the raindrops on the shed,
Like the angels was a-peltin' us with blossoms overhead,
An' the mistletoe is hangin' near the holly berries red,
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

Come in from the weather where the fire cracks an' glows,
An' the blue smoke up the chimney in a windy frolic goes,
An' Pleasure like a river with a sunny ripple flows—
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

Oh, life is worth the living, though the year is gray and cold,
The song is sweet in singin', an' the merry tale is told,
An' take of joy full measure—all the arms of you can hold—
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl wi' emand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become bunglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up. You cannot afford to participate in the gaieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your health will not permit you Take a good rest.

CHANGED INTO MUTTON.

Strange Adventures of a Man Who Starts Out to Lose the Body of Cat He Had Killed.

Sneaking by the friends he met in the streets, with a guilty feeling that they might guess the package he carried contained a dead tomcat, a certain East Orange (N. J.) man was amazed when he reached his home to find that the cat wasn't a cat at all, but a fine leg of mutton. This man had heard about cat being served under other names in 35-cent table d'hote restaurants in New York city, but the reversal of that dinner custom puzzled him for a time.

He is in business in New York and is a pigeon fancier. Recently vagrant cats have been killing his pigeons, so he lay in ambush with a gun and shot one of the four-footed bird fanciers. He started to bury the dead cat in his back yard; then thought prying neighbors might think he was hiding a murder.

"I know what I'll do. I'll wrap the corpse in paper and throw it off the

IT WAS A LEG OF MUTTON.

ferry boat when I cross in the morning," said he. The neat bundle was in his hand when he boarded the train in the morning. But on the boat he was surrounded by friends, and he reflected he might have to make an embarrassing explanation if he threw the bundle overboard. "An ash barrel in New York will doo," he thought. But, on reaching Manhattan, he found it hard to carry out his plan.

"I'll throw it overboard on the way home," said he. But on that trip he met more acquaintances, and as a result the cat still was with him when he boarded the train. He laid the package down beside him and tried to become absorbed in his paper, but the cat haunted him. When he reached his station he picked up the package and went home.

"Here," said he to the cook, "bury this in the back yard." She went out, but came back in a few minutes, looking surprised. "Why d'ye want to bury that, sir?" she asked, and she held out just as nice a leg of mutton as ever graced a table. He stared; then guessed the truth.

"I hope the other fellow who took that cat home doesn't learn who I am," said he, and he told the cook they'd have mutton for dinner. But what the other family ate is a painful question.

STOLE TO BURY BABY.

"I Can't Lock Him Up," Said the Police Captain After Hearing the Prisoner's Story.

It is reported from Kansas City that Charles Gartman was arrested in the act of robbing a public telephone box of $8.

"What are you crying about, you big baby?" asked a policeman, when he saw tears in the eyes of the prisoner as he was being searched at the Central station.

"There is a dead baby out at my house," the man answered, in a voice broken by sobs, "and my wife is sick. I didn't have a cent to bury the child."

There was a hush, and then Policeman McGinnis was sent to Gartman's

"WHAT ARE YOU CRYING FOR?"

home to investigate. The man had told the truth. The wife was very ill and the dead child lay on the bed by her side. When the policeman reported the captain ordered Gartman released.

"I simply couldn't hold that man," said the captain. "It would be too heartless. It's our duty to lock him up, I know, but I can't do it. If the telephone company wants to prosecute him they will have to swear out a warrant."

Comfortable the Year Around.

The winter temperature of the New York subway is 40 degrees when the thermometer above it shows zero and in the hottest weather of summer the temperature of the subway is about 85 degrees.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

IT SAVED INNOCENT PRISONER IN ITALY.

He Would Drop It and Then Hunt for the Little Thing for Hours, Thus Diverting His Mind from His Misfortune.

From a Boston gentleman comes the story of an unusual experience, which owes much of its charm to the fact that it is literally true. A few years ago this man met in Boston a lady, and he observed that while otherwise dressed beautifully, she always wore a brooch, peculiar, because, while it was encircled with handsome diamonds, the center was a common dressing pin covered with glass. On her most elegant toilets—and they were many—this pin was boldly in evidence among pearls, diamonds, emeralds or whatever jewels the caprice of the wearer suggested.

As the man and woman became friends he remarked that his attention had been attracted to her by this queer brooch, with its strange center, and asked if there was not some history connected with it.

She replied: "You are right, there is. This common little pin is very sacred to me, and for that reason I had these fine jewels put around it and always wear it.

"My husband and I were traveling in Italy, gay, light-hearted, without a care in the world, when, not very far from Rome, some gendarmes approached and without warning arrested him, saying: 'You are the man who committed this murder, and you are our prisoner.' Nothing but these few words!

"Imagine my anguish and despair when I saw him shackled and led away to be incarcerated in a dungeon in Egyptian darkness and perpetual silence.

"I summoned up all my courage and lost no time in seeking the American consul, as well as every other man from America whose voice could be heard in my behalf. After almost superhuman efforts they secured his release. When he returned to me, pale and hag-

"YOU ARE OUR PRISONER."

gard, almost the ghost of his former self, he told me this story:

"In moving his hands restlessly one day, or it might have been night for all he could tell in the darkness of his tomb-like cell, his fingers touched a pin on the lapel of his coat and it fell on the floor. He stooped to pick it up, and it seemed as if for awhile his thoughts were distracted from himself. Then it occurred to him that this simple pin was a godsend. It would prove a diversion and perhaps save him from madness. Again and again he would throw the little pin down and then go on his knees and grope about. It might be for more than an hour at a time he played thus in the Stygian blackness of the living tomb. The act of throwing it away followed often by prolonged search, the intense anxiety for fear he might not find it, took his mind completely off himself and his desperate situation. It was a lafter day and, of course, very unpoetical and unbeautiful version of 'La Picciola,' but it saved my dear husband's reason, and I would sooner part with my diamonds or any jewel I have than this little, unconscious messenger of mercy, a little, insignificant, common looking pin. Do you wonder at me?" Then, with an arch smile, she said: "There must be something interesting about the pin, for you have never asked me what ground these officers had for arresting my husband. In a nutshell, the real murderer's picture was enough like him to convince them that they had found the real criminal. C'est tout!"

Cured by a Glove Button.

Somewhere upon British soil there is a young doctor who has within the last few days learned a lesson which should be invaluable to him in his future practice. Having accompanied his betrothed to a theater, while the house was in semi-darkness she suddenly complained of feeling faint. The doctor took something out of his pocket and whispered to her to keep the "tabloid" in her mouth, but not to swallow it. She did as she was told, and soon felt all right again. The tablet, however, showed no signs of dissolving, and in the end, being curious to discover what the tasteless, indissoluble substance that had proved so efficacious could be, she slipped the undiminished substance into her glove for future inspection. When she got home she took it out of her glove again and examined it. It was a bone glove button.

Name Suits His Business.

A gentleman in Howard, Kas., possesses a name which may bear a relation to his trade. This name is Mr. Hugg, and he advertises that it is his business to press ladies' garments.

HOLDS UP A HIGHWAYMAN.

Iowa Man, Stopped by a Robber, Turns Sleuth and Gets Watch and Revolver.

Elmer A. Emmert, victim, turned Elmer A. Emmert, victor, and the transition cost a Chicago highwayman a $20 revolver.

Emmert lives in Dallas City, Ia., and came to Chicago to spend Sunday. He was walking in Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street, when some one tapped him on the shoulder. He turned and looked into a revolver barrel.

"Up with your hands!" commanded the man at the other end of the barrel.

"Why, certainly," said the man from

"HAND OVER THAT WATCH."

Iowa. He had been there before and know how to be accommodating.

"Hand over that watch," continued the highwayman.

"Certainly," and a gold watch and chain exchanged owners.

"Got any cash?" (from the highwayman).

"Been in Chicago for two hours," answered Emmert.

The highwayman turned and walked south.

Then Emmert began to run his hands through his hair. His friends in Iowa would have known that was thinking. He examined the footprints in the snow, and he chuckled as he murmured to himself:

"Nails on one side and none on the other."

He started south. Every ten steps he stooped and looked at the white covering. He caught his man at Harrison street. His clinched fist descended and the highwayman fell like a log. He was still dazed when he rolled over and gazed at his late victim.

"Shell over that watch!" said Emmert.

Many things were floating within the circle of the highwayman's vision, but he knew the exact location of the watch, and he produced it.

"When a man catches a thief he gets a reward, don't he?" demanded the farmer from Iowa.

"He do," replied the highwayman, and he gave his weapon to Emmert.

BIDDY SAVED HER NECK.

Laid an Egg as Purchaser Carried Her Home for the Purpose of Making a Stew of Her.

Francis Repetto, of Chester, Pa., thinking he would like a chicken for dinner, went into the market and purchased a large Dominick hen. He carried the hen under one arm and a bundle of groceries under the other.

"Hey, mister, your hen has laid an egg," shouted a small boy, as Repetto pushed homeward through the crowded street.

The boy picked up the egg, which had dropped to the sidewalk, and which did

THE EGG WAS STILL WARM.

not break in the fall, handed it to the astonished man, and, as it was still warm, there was no mistaking the fact that the hen laid it.

"That egg has saved the life of that hen," said Repetto. "If she is good enough to lay while being carried in the street she is good enough to keep for her fruit."

"Hello" Girls Get Bald.

A large proportion of telephone girls employed by the big companies in New York give up their places rather than incur the risk of becoming partly bald. This effect of the steel band or hood which telephone operators wear over their head is plainly noticeable in the case of those who have scanty hair. On boys who act as telephone operators it is even more noticeable than with girls. One boy who operates a switchboard is almost entirely bald in a band running from one side of his head to another. He has been at the telephone switchboard for two years and now wears a cushion underneath the steel hood to protect his head from the pressure

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MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will go to New Orleans soon, when there is to be a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States.

It has been remarked that few men who come to congress from the Pacific coast are natives of that region. One of the few is John Newton Williamson, of Oregon, whose wife was also born in the thirty-third state of the union.

Very few are aware that William H. Taft, prospective secretary of war and now governor of the Philippines, got his start in life through performing the dangerous feat of whipping an editor. His father, after a distinguished public career, had just formed a law partnership in Cincinnati, when a weekly paper attacked his private life in a scandalous way. The young man, fresh from Yale, at once called at the newspaper office and in a few minutes had polished off his man in fine style.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the new British minister to this country, seems to be somewhat democratically inclined. In New York on Thanksgiving day, he went to a popular "dissenting" church with an American friend, instead of going to Sir Percy Sanderson's stately pew in Trinity. He walked to church across Central park and later joined his friend in a walk to Gen. Grant's tomb. Sir Mortimer impresses one as being a whole hearted fellow, in many ways resembling Sir Thomas Lipton.

TAG ENDS OF THINGS.

Camels and elephants are unable to jump.

Three hundred and eighty-two yards, by Travis, is the longest golf drive.

In a year nearly 100,000 persons traverse the 47 miles of railway across the isthmus.

The motorman who drives the Berlin Zossen electrical train at 140 miles an hour is C. A. Mudge, of Williamsport, Pa.

The Corean government has ordered that all Coreans, without regard to rank or class, should not wear clothes except of a blue or dark color.

The report of the auditor of the state of Iowa shows that there are 1,200 telephone companies in the state, as compared with 700 last year.

Prof. Edward Zella, who has just brought out the last volume of his history of Greek philosophy, is conspicuous even among long lived German scholars, being 89 years of age.

The letters of Mrs. Stevenson, the mother of the novelist, have lately been published in London, and have been highly praised. They seem to confirm the view which has often been expressed that Stevenson inherited much of his literary talent from his mother.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, the veteran author, while on a visit to France, stopped one day on a country road to admire the surrounding country. As he stood gazing meditatively over the fields he noticed that several peasants who passed him on the road bowed and took off their hats to him. Mr. Stedman was at first surprised at their salutes in his honor, and wondered for whom these polite peasants mistook him, but as they were repeated by peasant after peasant he finally concluded that his reputation had penetrated farther than he had ventured to suppose. As he moved away from the spot he happened to glance behind him. He had been standing in front of a statue of the virgin.

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His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes; I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

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"LIKE MAN, LIKE HORSE."

Characteristics of the Owner Often Shown in the Animal—Don't Blame the Animal.

I've always had a notion that the horse is like the man; in other words, that the horse is often what his owner makes him. Recently I came across the following bit of wisdom in a farm paper, and as the writer's ideas are exactly my own I cannot refrain from quoting his thoughts to-day:

"The excitable horseman," he says, "will have horses just like he is himself. The man without horse sense will have a horse with the same poor sense. The man who is loud when driving will have a boisterous horse, and no one ought to blame the horse. The man who stops his team with a drawling 'w-h-o-a' will have a team that will stop in the same manner—that is, they will take two or three steps after they are told to stop."

I might quote more, but enough is enough. You get the idea. What's more, you all know living examples of the kind of horsemen referred to. You—of course—aren't built that way; but the "other fellow" often is. Too often. And usually he blames the horse for his own shortcomings. Once in awhile, probably, he licks old Dobbin or Jim for some fault that in reality is his own. It isn't fair! Train or drive or use a horse properly and nine out of ten times that horse behaves himself and does all that is expected of an animal.

Heard at Jefferson's Lake.

Joseph Jefferson has a lake well stocked with fish on his Louisiana plantation. Not long ago he came upon a stranger fishing there. Stepping to his side, Jefferson politely invited his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private reserve, in violation of the law. The stranger smiled sadly. "You are mistaken, sir," he replied. "I'm not catching your fish; I'm feeding them!"

Soldier Lover in Trouble.

Otto Ruckler, a brave curiassier in the kaiser's army, has recently served 13 days in jail because he loved his major's cook. Otto's courting was done in the major's kitchen, where, between kisses, he fed himself generously with the rich viands intended for the major's own dinner table. The major discovered him and a court-martial followed.

TO "MORGANIZE" SOCIETY.

New York Financier, It Is Reported, Will Hereafter Be a Social Light in London.

Like most London houses there is nothing in the exterior of 13, Prince's Gate, just off Hyde Park, to indicate that it is not a most ordinary and stuffy dwelling. It is one of a solid block, all exactly alike, and separated only by the party walls.

But appearances are deceptive, for the house is the London home of Pierpont Morgan, and contains most of those wonderful old masters for which Mr. Morgan has been paying unknown hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last few years, with the expectation of taking the pictures over to the United States eventually when he can come to terms with the customs authorities.

Although the house is always ready for use at a moment's notice it has been little occupied. Such dinner parties as the financier has given there

MORGAN'S LONDON HOUSE.
(It Contains Some of the Rarest Art Works in Existence.)

were not strictly society functions, the guests being less interested in bridge than in larger forms of gambling. But now Mr. Morgan is to blossom forth, following the example of the Bradley-Martins in buying the house adjoining his own and knocking the two into one. This move is especially interesting, for Mr. Morgan's next door neighbor at 14, Prince's Gate, was Mrs. Schenley, of Pittsburg, whose death recently resulted in the dispersion of a huge property among her relatives here and in America.

Rumor credits Mr. Morgan with the intention of spending more time over in England in the future and going in for society on a larger scale than he has ever dreamed of doing before. He was present at the dinner given by Mr. Choate to the king and queen through a personal expression of the king's approval, and with this and other royal recognitions on the one hand, and with his financial connection with so many of the British aristocracy on the other hand, Mr. Morgan could fill his house with the social elect without having to stop the gaps with any nonentities. It seems to be the understanding that he has lately acquired rather a taste for this sort of thing.

VICE ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

Selected by Czar to Take Command of the Russian Fleet in Far Eastern Waters.

The early reverses in its war with Japan have suggested to the St. Petersburg government the necessity of changing its commanders in the far east. Admiral Stark, who allowed his fleet to be surprised in the harbor of Port Arthur, is the first to be displaced, and indications point to the appointment of Admiral Skrydloff as chief naval commander in Asiatic waters. Viceroy Alexieff has already been relieved of the supreme command of the land and naval forces in Manchuria and Gen. Ku-

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.
(Placed in Command of Russian Fleet in Asiatic Waters.)

ropatkin, former head of the Russian war office, has assumed command of the land forces in the field. Admiral Skrydloff is reputed to be an excellent officer and administrator and earned many laurels while commander of the Black sea fleet. He was a close observer of events at the time of the Chino-Japanese war and is supposed to be acquainted with the fighting tactics of the mikado's navy. Admiral Skrydloff is in the prime of life, being only 45 years of age.

Hint for Servian Bachelors.

Dolls are often displayed in the cottage windows of Servia. They are put up as a sign to announce to wayfarers that a marriageable daughter dwells in the house.

HORSE PRIDE.

High Spirited Animal Would Not Allow Another Horse Help Pull Hard Load.

He was a fine-looking bay, an excellent specimen of horseflesh, and he looked decidedly out of place hauling a loaded coal sleigh, says the Hartford Courant. He was a snappy fellow, like those animals one sometimes sees at the circus. He would have done credit to any good fancier of horseflesh. He was merely doing his duty hauling the load of coal up one of the steep grades on the East side. He was forced from the center of the roadway toward the curbing, where the slush and snow were the deepest. Like all good horses, he knew when he was tired, and of course he stopped. His driver appreciated the situation and allowed the animal a chance to recover himself generally. The horse was soon quite refreshed and ready for work. He tried to start, but he couldn't; his sleigh runners were imbedded deep in the slush. Another sleigh happened along, and, having no load, the occupants tendered their assistance. They tied a rope on to the forward end of the coal sleigh and made an effort to move it. The rope snapped. This operation was repeated three or four times with the same result. The fine looker of course grasped the situation and eyed the newcomer thoughtfully. Then, at the word from the driver, he started up the hill and brought the load safely to the top. "Merely horse pride," said one man who had watched the performance.

BECOME LIKE THE INDIANS.

White Children in Oklahoma Imitate Their Red-Skinned Playmates—A Teacher's Difficulties.

The first public school at the Red Store, a frontier Indian trading post, in Oklahoma, as old as the military post of Fort Sill itself, has revealed the fact that white children through association with Indian children have taken on far more of the customs, manners and speech of the Indians than the latter have of their white playmates.

Nearly all the white children of the district have been reared among the Indians, associating with them and attending school with them. They have learned to paint their cheeks, put feathers in their hair, wear gaudy sashes and brass finger rings and earrings and shoot the arrow to the mark.

Now that a district school has been established the teacher has met the greatest difficulty of her life in teaching these little Indians the ways of civilization. They have the highest regard for authority, having had it instilled by mission teachers in the Indian school they have attended, but they insist on preserving the Indian customs.

They read their lessons aloud in studying as they were taught to do in the mission school. They do many things obnoxious to the district teacher, who is seeking their reform, and they almost absolutely refuse to depart from the customs they have learned.

QUICKNESS IS RELATIVE.

People in England Not Slow When It Comes to Things They Are Familiar With.

The careful American observer soon finds that the standard of quickness is to be determined in England, as everywhere else, by the point of view, says Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the Atlantic. People who go slowly on new ground may turn out to be quick enough when wholly at home with any particular line of thought.

How odious and complicated, for instance, seems to an American observer the computation of pounds, shillings and pence! It seems strange that any nation should consent for a day to employ anything but a decimal currency; yet with what lightning rapidity does a London bookkeeper make his computations! What a life of tedious formality seems that of an English house servant; yet there was no slowness of intellect in that footman in an earl's family, who, when his young lord fell over the banister, and the next of kin called to ask if the elder boy was hurt, answered promptly: "Killed, my lord!" thus accomplishing in an instant the transfer of the title appertaining to an earl's eldest son and heir only.

ZEBRA IS EASILY TAMED.

Wild Horse of Southern Africa Is Becoming a Valued Domestic Animal.

Among the advantages promised to the people of South Africa by the British government is the utilization as a domestic animal of the zebra, which is indigenous to that region. An attempt is to be made to domesticate the zebra for use in the recently acquired possessions. It is proposed to catch large numbers of wild zebras and allow them to breed in captivity, training the young as draft animals. No attempt apparently will be made to tame and train the captured animals themselves, although this has often been accomplished with selected individuals.

The zebra proper is very difficult to tame, but allied varieties, such as the South African quagga, are more easily domesticated. At the Cape 20 years since these were often seen working with draft horses.

Where Trouble Begins.

The "limousine" is described as a cross between an automobile and a sleeping car. There must be something doing, says the Chicago Record-Herald, when a limousine goes into a muck pond.

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I knew a young American girl, who, going to England under the care of an ambassador's family, and attending her first large dinner party, and looking about her, selected, as the guest in the room who most interested her, one man of distinguished aspect, whom she resolved to watch, writes Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the Atlantic. When the guests were ushered into the dining hall according to the laws of precedence, she found herself at the very end of the brilliant procession, as one of two untitled plebeians in the room, assigned to the escort of the very man who had interested her and who turned out to be Samuel Rogers, the poet and patron of art, and the recognized head of literary society in England. She always said that she secured two things at that entertainment, namely, the most delightful companion that she ever had at a dinner party, and, moreover, a lesson in the outcome of mere hereditary rank that would last a lifetime. Rogers' poems are not new read so much as formerly, but at that time the highest literary honor a man could have was to dine with Rogers. He was also one of the richest bankers in London, and was very possibly the only person in the room who had won for himself a reputation outside of his own little island; but he was next to nobody in that company, and the little American girl was the nobody.

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Billiard Table of Glass.

In a billiard-room in Paris is a billiard table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot upon it than upon the ordinary baize-covered table.

Radium Earth in Texas.

Valuable radium bearing earth has been discovered in the Llano gold and coal fields, 115 miles north of Austin, Tex. News of the discovery was brought by a party of scientists who had visited the mines.